

# Leatherneck

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

25c

NOV.

SEMPER FIDELIS



**PREFERRED  
EVERYWHERE**



EVERY SIP TELLS YOU WHY  
*There's nothing like it  
... absolutely nothing.*

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

**Budweiser**  
LAGER BEER

WITH AN EVERSHARP-SCHICK INJECTOR RAZOR AND BLADES

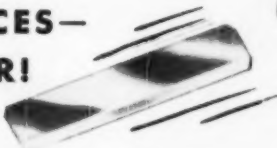
# YOU CAN SHAVE WITH YOUR EYES SHUT!

You pick up this razor . . . you position it . . . you shave clean and fast with it . . . without looking or even thinking about it! That's because your EVERSHARP-SCHICK INJECTOR RAZOR and BLADES are such a perfectly-engineered unit of shaving MAGIC. So light in weight . . . so right in size, shape, flexibility . . . so exactly correct in tolerance between skin-guard and scalpel-sharp blades!

**WORLD'S CLEANEST,  
SMOOTHEST SHAVES**



## **YOUR 4 BIGGEST SHAVING NUISANCES— BANISHED FOREVER!**



**1. FINGERS NEVER TOUCH THE BLADE!**

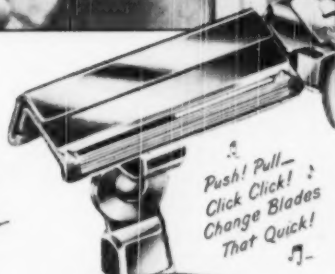
So you can't cut fingers. Push-pull, click-click! Blade locks in correct position!

**3. LESS IRRITATION!** Exclusive guard bar insures smoother, cleaner shaves—even under nose and around lips.

**2. NOTHING TO TAKE APART! And**

nothing to put together! No awkward twisting or turning. To clean—simply rinse, shake, put away.

**4. NO TIME WASTED!** Nationwide tests prove EVERSHARP-SCHICK out-speeds—out-shaves any razor going.



Genuine,  
New Improved BLADES

**73¢ FOR 20 BLADES**


Deluxe, Gold-plated RAZOR

WITH 20 NEW IMPROVED BLADES **\$125**

# **EVERSHARP-SCHICK**

**INJECTOR RAZOR AND BLADES**

# Tribute



THE words below were inscribed on a plaque in the cemetery at Tarawa. They were written by an unknown Marine only a few days after the bloody atoll had been secured. After Tarawa the men of the Marine Corps moved on to more devastating islands, and left a legion of their fallen comrades on the long, hard road to Victory.

May these words remind all Marines of the friends who didn't come back—who remained lonely strangers in a foreign land while their living friends left them with a tear and a prayer and turned to face their own setting sun.

"To you, who lie within this coral sand,  
We, who remain, pay tribute of a pledge.  
That dying, thou surely shalt not  
Have died in vain. . . .

"When we with loving hands laid back the earth  
That was for moments short to couch thy form  
We did not bid a last and sad farewell,  
But only 'Rest ye well.'  
Then with this humble, heartfelt epitaph  
That pays thy many virtues' sad acclaim  
We marked this spot, and, murmuring Requiem,  
Moved on to Westward."





Straight from the shoulder...

# For a TREAT instead of a TREATMENT... smoke Old Golds

Well, well, well — now *there's* a different angle! If you've tried all the brands that claim to be medical treatments for all your ills, maybe you're ready to try the cigarette that offers nothing but a *treat*. Old Golds are rich in the flavor of the world's best tobacco. Yet they're smooth, mellow and mild. And even this straight-from-the-shoulder talk can't tell you how *good* Old Golds are . . . just try 'em yourself and see!



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THE LEATHERNECK, NOVEMBER, 1950

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## SOUND OFF

Edited by  
Sgt. Frank X. Goss

### NON-SUBSCRIBERS NOTE

Gentlemen,

Although I have been out of the Marine Corps since 1919, 31 years ago, I still get quite a kick out of reading the *Leatherneck*. Keeping up with the old outfit makes mighty interesting reading and I might add, the Marine Corps has progressed a great deal since I helped build the clam-shell roads at Parris Island, S. C.

During World War II my son, G. W. Jr., received his basic training at San Diego and served about three and a half years with an air transport outfit in the Pacific, being discharged from Cherry Point as a Staff Sergeant.

You can appreciate that there is a lot of friendly kidding in the Bailey family due to the fact that in the BIG war the Marine Corps limited my promotion to buck private and, I might add, in the rear ranks.

Just wanted you to know I think the tradition still holds true—Once a Marine, Always a Marine, whether it be in uniform or civilian clothes.

Again let me thank you for the very fine publication, *The Leatherneck*. I believe all the old-timers should keep up with the progress of the outfit.

G. W. Bailey

Cincinnati, Ohio

● Thank you, Mr. Bailey. We think the old-timers should continue to subscribe, too. But, along with the new-timers they aren't as faithful to *Leatherneck Magazine* as, we are sure, they are to the Marine Corps.—Ed.

### THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

ON the 175th Birthday of the Marine Corps *Leatherneck Magazine* wishes well to all Marines—be they in fox-holes or at firesides. Cover design by LtCol J. A. Donovan, Jr., figures by Bob Donovan, and color photo by Lou Lowery.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

In recent months *Leatherneck Magazine* has circulated a questionnaire among a representative cross-section of our readers. This questionnaire asked our readers to give us comments and suggestions as to how we can better the *Marines'* magazine. The consensus of these opinions has been both gratifying and amusing. We thought we were on the right track all along and apparently we have been. The sum of many of the comments was that we have done a satisfactory job—and to "Keep up the good work."

Of more interest than these satisfactory pats on the back were the more definite criticisms and suggestions:

Some Mothers asked us to stop showing fleshy pin-up girls. Their sons asked us for more pin-ups—and the more skin, the better. Mothers hate to see their boys grow up. We understand—but *Marines* are men. They see more of women in the average comic book than they see in *Leatherneck*. We will continue to give the *Marines* a pin-up worth pinning up each month.

### DON'T SHOVE OFF . . .

. . . without telling us where you're going! We want you to get your *Leatherneck* every month! Send your new address and your old address! to *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

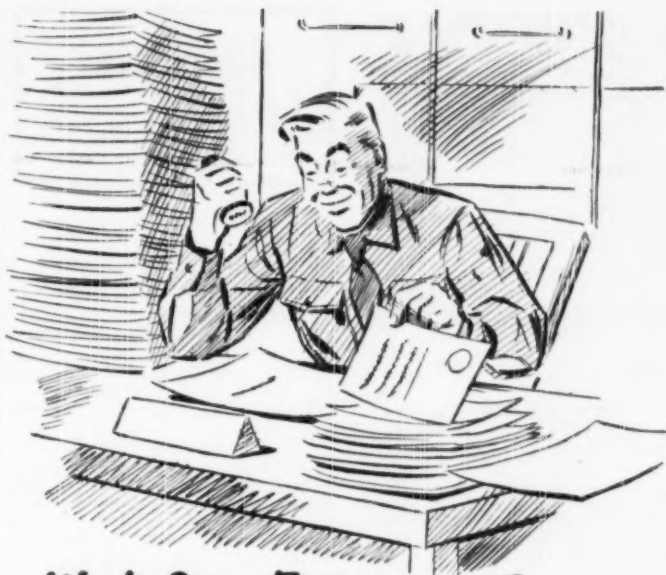
Some of the readers requested that we have fewer ads. That's a tough one! *Leatherneck Magazine* is a self-supporting business. To give you a good magazine we need more rather than less ads. We intend to have more ads that will help pay for our production costs.

A few suggested we do away with *Marine Corps Changes*. Old timers have been asking for this same feature in recent years. However for the duration of the Korean "police action" *Changes* will not be published. Info of value to the enemy, you know.

Readers will note our improvement in paper. We have a new printer, different paper—and we hope, a better looking magazine.

We thought the *Marines* read *Leatherneck* to learn about the other half of the Corps—but the questionnaire convinced us that most *Marines* want to read about themselves. Regulars don't want stories about Reserves. Reserves don't want to read about Regulars. Ground duty *Marines* desire less about *Marine* aviation and more about Q Company in the 31st

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

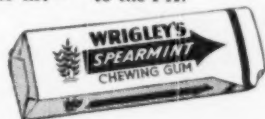


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Sink your teeth into a stick of Wrigley's Spearmint while you're working and see for yourself! The swell chewing satisfies your yen for "something good"—gives you a nice little lift—

yet never interferes with the job you're doing. Result? Work seems to go faster, easier. Enjoy some Wrigley's Spearmint Gum today. Pick up a pack next trip to the PX.

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PACK  
IN YOUR  
POCKET



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Zippos always lights with a ZIP, even in wind or rain. It's the dependable lighter that has never cost anyone a penny to repair! At your Post Exchange or Ships Service Store with official service insignia... and engraved name or initials.

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BRADFORD, PA.

## Casualties

Marine Corps Casualties, Missing and Dead, from August 12, 1950, to September 17, 1950.

### DEAD

#### ALABAMA

HORNE, Waymond L., Pfc, Lanett

#### ARKANSAS

GIPSON, Ralph J., Pfc, Black Oak  
HALTER, F. B., Pfc, Hot Springs  
ROBINSON, Robert E., Jr., Corp., Wynne

#### CALIFORNIA

ARCHER, David M., Sgt., Long Beach  
ASTLEY, Charles A., Jr., Pfc, China Lake  
BERRY, Dennis J., Pfc, Downey  
BLACKMON, Thomas W., Jr., Sgt., Avenal  
BLAIR, Paul L., Pfc, McKittrick  
CARSON, John S., 2nd Lt., Oceanside  
CHAPMAN, George L., Sgt., Vallejo  
COLT, Charles R., Pfc, Compton  
COZZALIO, Robert J., Pfc, Nevada City  
EADS, Creed L., SSgt., Santa Rosa  
EDWARDS, Thomas A., Corp., Whittier  
ERNST, William C., Pfc, Wilmar  
GARCIA, Freddie, Pfc, Santa Paula  
HAUSMANN, John M., Pfc, Monte Rio  
JOHNSON, John L., Pfc, Long Beach  
JOHNSTON, Thomas H., 2dLt., Los Angeles

KELLER, Ronald L., Corp., Long Beach  
LEVIE, Albert D., Corp., Woodacre  
MALACARA, Victor, Corp., Oceanside  
MASTERS, Laurence E., Pfc, El Monte  
MCARRELL, Billie J., Pvt., Bakersfield  
MCCARVER, William L., Corp., Los Angeles  
MCNEELY, Morgan B., Maj., Camp Pendleton

McGRAW, Lloyd J., Pfc, Los Angeles  
MOORE, William R., Sgt., Long Beach  
OSTERGAARD, Joseph "B", Pfc, Richmond

RODRIGUEZ, Jose R., Pfc, Visalia  
SCOTT, Robert F., 1st Lt., Santa Ana  
SKAGGS, Glen W., Pfc, Campbell  
SMITH, Robert B., Pfc, Vallejo  
THOMAS, Gerald, Corp., Richmond  
TUTTLE, Raymond L., Pfc, Oakland  
WELLER, Frank P., Corp., Coronado  
WOOD, Donald O., Corp., Long Beach

#### COLORADO

KAUFMAN, Edward K., Pfc, Denver  
MORROSIS, George, Pfc, Denver  
REMINE, Joseph W., Corp., Leadville  
SALAZAR, John M., Pfc, Denver

#### FLORIDA

HICKS, John D., Pfc, Lawley  
MURPHY, Robert E., Pfc, Miami

#### GEORGIA

CROCKER, George A., Pfc, Rome  
THOMAS, James G., Pfc, LaGrange

### IDAHO

BERKLEY, Patrick "J", Pfc, Twin Falls  
BRADSHAW, Robert H., Pfc, Jerome  
BROOKS, Melvin D., Pfc, Caldwell  
EDWARDS, Donald E., Pfc, Richfield  
KENNEDY, Richard M., Pfc, Boise  
POST, Jack L., Corp., Boise

### ILLINOIS

BRUCE, Jewell C., Corp., Mounds  
WURTSBAUGH, Robert E., Pfc, Danville  
YERICICH, Michael, Jr., Pfc, Chicago

### INDIANA

DAVIS, James C., SSgt., Indianapolis  
HECKMAN, Charles W., Pfc, Indianapolis  
KENNEDY, Carl R., SSgt., Fort Wayne  
MACKISON, Robert J., Pfc, Jeffersonville  
WORLEY, Ronald, Pfc, Indianapolis

### IOWA

FARE, Kenneth W., Corp., Center Point  
PLACE, Duane C., Pfc, Waterloo

### KANSAS

CARLSON, Robert E., Pfc, Topeka

### KENTUCKY

BURNS, Chadwick O., Pfc, Frankfort

### LOUISIANA

GAUDET, Gilbert R., Pfc, New Orleans  
LE BLANC, Henry T. D., Pfc, New Orleans  
PHILLIPS, Charles J., Pfc, New Orleans  
RUSSELL, David E., Pvt., Baton Rouge  
UPSHAW, Huey E., Pfc, Lillie

### MAINE

GALLANT, Morris L., Pfc, Rumford

### MASSACHUSETTS

DAGENAIS, Norman S., Corp., Springfield  
De FORGE, George L., Sgt., Arlington  
DOUGHERTY, Paul, Pfc, Jamaica Plain, Boston  
ENGLISH, James, Capt., Lawrence

### MICHIGAN

CARLTON, Henry F., Pfc, Detroit  
MCDONOUGH, Howard A., Jr., Corp., Berkley

### MINNESOTA

LENZ, Philip L., Pfc, Olivia  
TWEDT, Harold A., Pfc, St. Paul

### MISSISSIPPI

CLARK, John T., Jr., Pfc, Pattison

### MISSOURI

EADS, Ernest L., Corp., Marceline  
MOSS, Joseph D., Pfc, Lemay  
REAVES, Ralph E., Pfc, Warsaw  
SPITZ, Clarence E., Corp., St. Joseph  
ZWARKA, Lewis W., Sgt., Sugar Creek

### NEBRASKA

MC COY, Charles A., Sgt., Benkleman  
YOUNT, Amadore, Pfc, Irvington

### NEW JERSEY

BILLINGS, Frank B., Jr., Pfc, New Brunswick  
MACIOROWSKI, Walter A., TSgt., Bayonne  
SELLE, Jack H., Pfc, Bloomfield  
SPRINGSTEEN, Myron H., Pfc, Montclair

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)



# GIFTS GALORE- AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE!

## IT'S TIME TO THINK OF CHRISTMAS NOW!



Let Brad's 32 years of "Know-how" help you make this a REAL MERRY CHRISTMAS for you and yours! Choose really NATIONALLY ADVERTISED gifts of known reputation. Pay Cash OR USE OUR CREDIT PLAN—just as you wish. SAME LOW PRICES EITHER WAY! Your selection delivered promptly to you—or direct to recipient, beautifully gift wrapped with your message enclosed. No extra charge for credit or Gift Delivery Service. Absolute MONEY BACK SATISFACTION GUARANTEE.

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**Keepsake "RODNEY" Set**  
Engagement Ring \$100  
(Order No. KON 501)  
Wedding Ring \$50  
(Order No. KON 501W)

**CREDIT TERMS:** One-third with order. Balance in five equal monthly payments.

## Keepsake DIAMOND RINGS

Choose KEEPSAKE and choose the best! Only KEEPSAKE gives you the famous "Certificate of Guarantee and Registration" and ONLY KEEPSAKE guarantees you the HIGHEST DEGREE OF PERFECTION POSSIBLE. These three new styles available in 14K Yellow Gold OR 14K White Gold, set with finest quality Blue-White, PERFECT Diamonds. Choose one of these or send for booklet illustrating complete KEEPSAKE line.



**Keepsake "LADY DIANA" Set**  
Engagement Ring \$225  
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Wedding Ring \$125  
(Order No. KON 502W)

**CREDIT TERMS:** One-third with order. Balance in five equal monthly payments.



**Keepsake "BELVIDERE" Set**  
Engagement Ring \$150  
(Order No. KON 503)  
Wedding Ring \$100  
(Order No. KON 503W)

**CREDIT TERMS:** One-third with order. Balance in five equal monthly payments.



**BULOVA 21 Jewel Her Excellency \$49.50**  
ON \$20 Truly for Her Excellency — fit for YOUR queen! In the charm and color of Natural OR Pink gold — with fashionable black cord 21 Jewels for absolute accuracy \$49.50 Cash—OR \$19.50 Now—\$6.00 Monthly



**BULOVA "GODDESS" \$39.75**  
ON \$09 — Exquisitely styled in the color and charm of Natural Gold with link dainty bracelet to match. \$39.75 Cash OR—\$14.75 Down—\$5.00 Month



**NEW USMC "KEY OF HONOR"**

BMC 104: An exquisite pendant to be worn with pride by Marine Mothers, Sweethearts or Sisters. In Sterling Silver with authentic hard enameled USMC or Divisional Insignia centre. Complete with chain in gift case shipped to any address \$3.95.

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Cash—OR—\$7.95 Down—\$5.00 Mo.

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3 Diamond Solid Gold Locket ON 517  
Diamond Set Gold Locket ON 518

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Engagement Ring alone \$27.50  
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**MAST-I-CAST U.S. MARINE CORPS RING**  
MIC 103—Never before in any ring such faithfulness to the honored USMC insignia. Note the raised "globe"—the perfection of the lettering "SEMPER FIDELIS" in 10K Solid Yellow Gold with choice of "Lifetime" Synthetic Ruby or Blue Sapphire. Usual price for ring of this quality \$33.00 to \$35.00—and worth it. OUR PRICE \$24.95  
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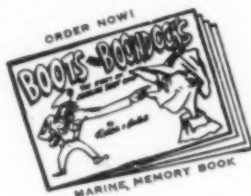


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## CASUALTIES

[continued from page 6]

### NEW MEXICO

ARAGON, James, Jr., Corp., Paguete  
CALDWELL, Berlin, Jr., TSgt., Springer

### NEW YORK

ALBERT, John S., Pfc, New York City  
BRINCKERHOFF, Derick F., Corp., Fish-kill

CANCEL, Jonathon J., Pfc, Brooklyn  
De SCISCIOLO, Anthony J., Sgt., Bronx  
FAVA, Thomas C., Corp., Buffalo  
GEBHARDT, James W., Pfc, Syracuse  
HILE, Clarence F., Jr., Corp., Ithaca  
HOEY, Weston W., Corp., Buffalo  
OAKLEY, Arthur A., 2d Lt., Poughkeepsie

REYNOLDS, Arthur R., Pfc, Buffalo  
VAN NORT, Lester H., Pfc, Frankfort

### NORTH CAROLINA

FERGUSON, Theodore G., Pfc, Archdale  
PITTILLO, Patrick "D", Pfc, Hendersonville  
WALSTON, Calvin P., 2nd Lt., Camden

### NORTH DAKOTA

BAENEN, Paul G., Pfc, Jamestown  
KRANZLER, Morrlyn D., Pfc, Grand Forks

### OHIO

HRIC, George J., Pfc, Youngstown  
LEWRY, Richard M., Pfc, Portsmouth  
REYNOLDS, Charles J., Jr., Pfc, Toledo

### OKLAHOMA

BUXTON, James E., Pfc, Enid  
CAVENDER, John L., Pfc, Seminole  
FINE, Darrell E., Pfc, Tulsa  
GILLISPIE, Leroy, Pfc, Muskogee  
WARREN, Van Courtney, Pfc, Tulsa

### OREGON

BURKE, John E., Pfc, Salem  
OSBORN, Charles R., Pfc, Portland

### PENNSYLVANIA

BATLUCK, Joseph J., Corp., Scranton  
BOHNKE, Herman C., Jr., Pfc, Carnegie Hill  
HILL, Robert L., Sgt., Philadelphia  
MEDUNIC, Peter, Pfc, Crucible  
PRITCHARD, Milford H., Pfc, Charleroi  
SHAMMO, John A., Corp., Williamstown  
TOME, WILLIAM R., Pfc, Erie

### SOUTH CAROLINA

MOSES, Vivian M., Capt., Sumter

### SOUTH DAKOTA

FLOOD, Richard A., Pfc, Saint Francis

### TENNESSEE

CULLIGAN, Joseph C., Jr., Pfc, Memphis

### TEXAS

AVARY, Charles R., Corp., Childress  
BROCATO, Sam, Jr., Pfc, Beaumont  
BURKE, Raymond B., Pfc, Dickinson

CASAS, Gilberto, Corp., San Benito  
CROUCH, Jack D., Pfc, Sudan  
DE LEON, Ernest A., Pfc, San Antonio  
FLOREY, Daniel W., Pfc, McLean  
FORTINBERRY, Rodger D., Pfc, Baytown

HANSLER, Robert E., Pfc, McAllen  
IBARRA, Luis J., Pfc, San Antonio  
JACKSON, Howard L., Pfc, San Antonio  
MILLIGAN, Kenneth J., Jr., Galveston  
MUNTZ, Edward A., Pfc, Houston  
PACHUCA, Gonzalo T., Pvt., Sugarland  
PEREZ, Jesus J., Pfc, El Paso  
ROBLES, Carlos "L", Pfc, El Paso  
SHUTE, Raymond J., Pfc, Houston  
SIMPSON, Benjamin C., Jr., Pfc, Laporte

### UTAH

KAZMIERCZAK, Arthur R., Sgt., Salt Lake City  
WHITE, Donald C., Corp., Salt Lake City

### VERMONT

BRACE, Calvin H., Corp., Wells

### VIRGINIA

PARRISH, Arkie B., Pfc, Norfolk

### WASHINGTON

BOSWELL, George L., Pfc, Seattle  
DARCHUCK, Edward D., Pfc, Seattle  
FLOM, Edward A., Corp., Aberdeen  
HAWLEY, Richard E., Corp., Seattle  
MERCHANT, Stanley B., Pfc, Entiat  
REID, Wallace J., 2nd Lt., Tacoma  
SCHMIDT, Oris J. C., Pfc, Tacoma  
SPENCER, Albert W., Pfc, Puyallup  
TAYLOR, David S., 1st Lt., Walla Walla

### WEST VIRGINIA

PORTER, William B., Pfc, Dunlow  
PUTZEK, Herbert, Pfc, Flemington  
SHEPARD, James R., Sgt., Elm Groves  
SLIDER, Delbert C., Pfc, Vienna

### WISCONSIN

WESTWOOD, William R., Pfc, Milwaukee

### WYOMING

BUDD, Malcolm L., Sgt., Big Piney

## MISSING IN ACTION

### CALIFORNIA

LAWSON, Eugene L., SSgt., National City  
POARE, Bobby R., Pfc, Salinas  
SALINAS, Alejandro E., Corp., Los Angeles  
SCHICK, Gerald A., Pfc, San Diego

### MARYLAND

STAVELY, Bernard U., Pfc, Hyattsville

### NEBRASKA

WILCOX, Lawrence "A", Pfc, Steinauer

### TEXAS

BOOKER, Jesse V., Capt., Arlington  
CARRIZALES, Alfredo, Pfc, San Benito  
GARCIA, Richard D., Corp., San Antonio

### UTAH

MELDRUM, Spencer C., Pfc, Provo

# THE OLD GUNNY SAYS...



**Y**OU people have been getting a lot of dope on using your weapons; how to fire them, and maneuver them, and you're finally getting tough feet like good fighting troops should have. So now I'm going to tell you a few practical things that I know about—but that ain't in the book:

"When you ship out for combat don't take a lot of personal gear. It's heavy to carry. It gets lost—and you don't need it anyway. You can always tell green troops by the excess gear they carry around. Coat hangers and cigarette cartons sticking out of the packs—extra shoes and caps—ditty bags—that's for the rear area boys. Veterans travel light and look ship-shape.

\* \* \*

"When you get in combat don't start yelling 'Corpsman!' when a buddy is hit. Corpsmen ain't armored. The Koreds would like to hit the 'doc' too. When you move forward the 'docs' can get to the wounded.

\* \* \*

"A lot of 'boots' think they look tough when they get dirty and let their beards grow. Some days the people in the front line can't wash and shave—but eight out of ten can wash every day and shave at least every second day. You can keep clean with 1/3 helmet of water a day. Only crummy outfits let their people get crummy looking.

\* \* \*

"Your health is mainly your own business. Only a fool neglects sanitation and hygiene in the field. Take care of your feet. Don't drink water that hasn't been treated—and keep your mess gear clean. A sick man can't fight. He can't even take care of himself. Staying alive in battle is 50 per cent luck and 50 per cent how smart you are and how fast you can move. So keep healthy!

\* \* \*

"Too many 'tourists in uniform' get hurt looking for souvenirs. Believe me, souvenirs are never worth the risk or trouble to carry them around. Leave them alone.

\* \* \*

"Items that you will find handy over there are:

A pocketknife, nail clippers, small scissors, sewing kit, pocket lighter, a deck of cards (unmarked), and some writing materials.

\* \* \*

"And don't try and hog all the decorations—you may get nothing but a Purple Heart. Don't be careless and shoot off and expose yourself. A lot of guys get lazy and don't take cover and concealment like they should. Then they draw fire and a buddy gets hit. Be smart. You will know when the chips are really down—then be the first one to move—forward." **END**

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**BOTH RINGS \$125**

K403F—14K yellow or white gold. Perfect center diamond and two perfect cut side diamonds in engagement ring. Wedding band cleverly engraved. \$125 cash, or \$45 down, \$10 monthly.



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S2601—Heavy 10K yellow gold Crucifix Cross with 10K chain. \$19.50.



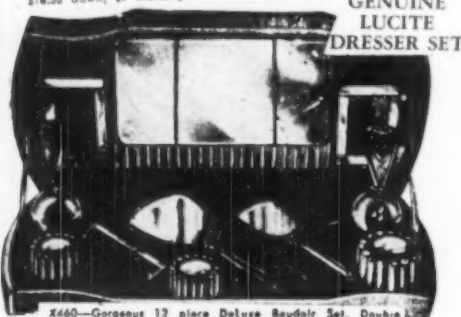
**10K \$24.75**

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## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

Marines. Engineers want to read about engineers, and each mother wants a story about her boy.

So, we here at *Leatherneck* are going to continue doing our best to tell the story of all Marines; men and women, in the air, on the ground, at sea, boots and old salts, the stories and characters that make the Corps the colorful, proud, and fascinating military outfit that it is. We intend to help the Marines be happier and better Marines and to make their friends and families proud of them—wherever they serve.

J. A. Donovan, Jr.  
Lt Col Editor-Publisher

## POST OF THE CORPS

Dear Sir,

I believe that the Post of the Corps articles could be made into much more interesting and informative reading by including in them the names of Commanding Officers; names of First Sergeants; number of men on the post; number of Staff NCOs; duties of personnel; availability of quarters, commissary and hospital care for dependents.

Your articles tend to overemphasize the history and background of the post and country in which the post is located without mentioning the foregoing points. I believe this information is more interesting and important to the average Marine; especially to the career Marines who are desirous of knowing more about the various posts that they and their families might eventually be transferred to.

I sincerely hope the above points will be considered and eventually included in your articles. "Post of the Corps."

TSgt. Thurman B. Self  
Birmingham, Ala.

● It is extremely helpful to us to know what *Leatherneck* readers think of our editorial material—whether criticism, praise, or general personal reaction—and we appreciated hearing from you. We have taken note of your suggestions and trust that future Post of the Corps stories will meet your approval. By the way, future issues will reflect the suggestions gleaned from a recent poll of several thousand readers regarding their likes and dislikes of the contents of *Leatherneck*.—Ed. **END**

# "Semper Fidelis"

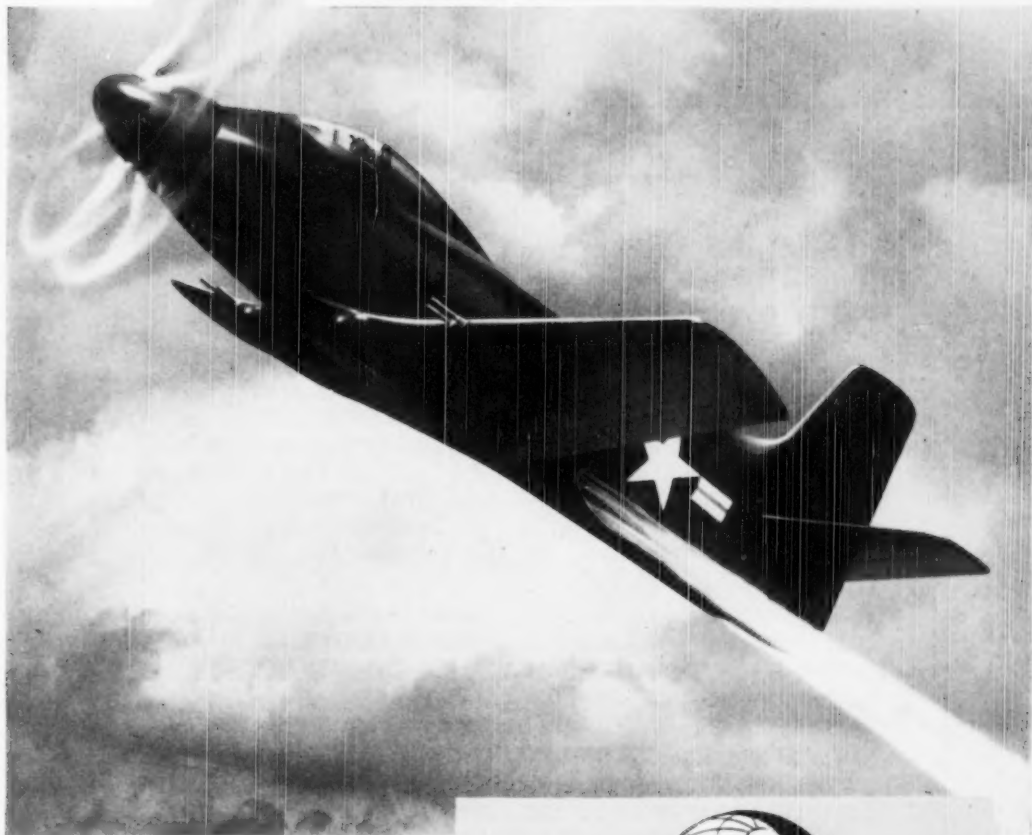
**A**s the U. S. Marine Corps celebrates its 175th Anniversary, Marines the world over hail the traditions of this famed fighting group. "Always Faithful"...and always ready — the Marines have made a proud record ... on land . . . on sea ... and in the air!

Here at Douglas, we are also honoring an anniversary — our Thirtieth. During these three decades, Douglas engineers and craftsmen have worked constantly to increase the speed and performance of aircraft — both military and commercial.

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS



CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

STATEMENT  
BY THE  
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE NAVY SALUTES THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY WITH JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE IN ITS BATTLEFIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

TODAY THE MARINE CORPS IS AGAIN PROVING ITS INESTIMABLE VALUE TO THE NATION. IN KOREAN SKIES, MOUNTAINS AND RICE PADDIES, THE ENEMY IS LEARNING TO HIS EVERLASTING SORROW THE COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS OF UNITED STATES MARINES. TO MARINES NOW ENGAGED IN COMBAT, TO THOSE AT SEA IN THE FLEET, TO MARINES EVERYWHERE I SEND GREETINGS. MAY YOUR FUTURE, BORN OUT OF DEVOTION TO YOUR COUNTRY AND TO YOUR CORPS, BE AS TRIUMPHANT AS YOUR PAST.

FORREST SHERMAN  
ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY



# A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT



Once again the Marine Corps is engaged in a fight "for right and freedom", this time in support of the United Nations' effort to secure a world united in peace. We pause in the midst of our 1950 Anniversary observance to pay tribute to our gallant comrades who are committing themselves so admirably in the Korean theatre. We salute the memory of those brave men who have given their lives in this tragic conflict. In keeping with our long established and cherished traditions, all Marines make the solemn pledge that we, through diligent self-application and devotion to duty, will keep ourselves fit for the trying days that lie ahead. We must be ready to take our part in that relentless offensive which will terminate in final victory. Until that time I urge an all-out effort. Train hard and fight with determination.

To all Marines everywhere, my sincere best wishes on the occasion of the 175th Anniversary of the founding of our Corps. God speed and good luck in all your future endeavors.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "C. B. Cates". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light background.

C. B. CATES  
General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Commandant of the Marine Corps



1775 1950



## BIRTHDAY OF THE MARINE CORPS

**O**N November 10, 1775, a Corps of marines was created by a resolution of the Continental Congress. Since that date many thousand men have borne the name marine. In memory of them it is fitting that we who are marines should commemorate the birthday of our corps by calling to mind the glories of its long and illustrious history.

"The record of our corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During the greater part of its existence the Marine Corps has been in action against the Nation's foes. Since the Battle of Trenton, marines have won foremost honors in war, and in the long eras of tranquillity at home, generation after generation of marines have grown gray in war in both hemispheres, and in every corner of the seven seas, that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and security.

"In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our Corps, marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction, winning new honors on each occasion until the term 'marine' has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

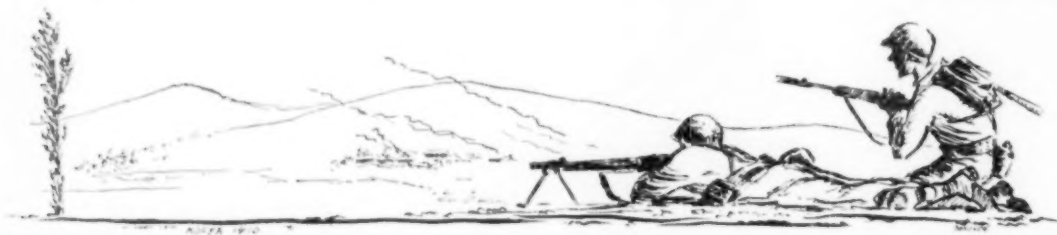
"From the fighting tops of the *Bon Homme Richard*, to the occupation of Japan, marines have firmly established their reputation as fighting men. During the two great world struggles our nation has fought in this century, men of the Corps wrote the two most glorious chapters in our history. In World War I, enemy and allies alike were moved to open admiration for the fighting ability of marines at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood,

Soissons, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne. That reputation was carried on by marines on land, on sea and in the air in World War II. The nation's determination and courage was lifted in those first dark hours of the treacherous Japanese attack by the valiant marine defense of Wake Island. Members of the corps also fought during the stubborn defense of the Philippines. Later, it was marines who were called on to make our first offensive move of the war in the never-to-be-forgotten battle for Guadalcanal. And until the Japanese surrender some 3 years later, the heroism of marines who fought and died throughout the fighting to keep eternally bright their watchword of 'Semper Fidelis,' brought forth the full and open realization of all Americans that the Marine Corps is indeed the finest fighting organization in the world.

"This high name of distinction and soldierly repute we who are marines today have received from those who preceded us in the corps. With it we also received from them the eternal spirit which has animated our corps from generation to generation and has been the distinguishing mark of the marines in every age. So long as that spirit continues to flourish marines will be found equal to every emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and the men of our Nation will regard us as worthy successors to the long line of illustrious men who have served as 'Soldiers of the Sea' since the founding of the corps."

END

Section 24451 of the  
Marine Corps Manual



# SEMPER FIDELIS

IN WAR AND PEACE . . .

175 Years of Faithful Service

## WAR OF THE REVOLUTION 1775-1783

Raid of New Providence, Bahamas—2-3 March 1776  
Battle of Princeton—3 January 1777  
Ranger vs. British Drake—24 April 1778  
Bonhomme Richard vs. British Serapis—23 September 1779

## FRENCH NAVAL WAR 1798-1801

Constellation vs. French L'insurgente—9 February 1799  
Experiment vs. Haitian Picaroons—1 January 1800

## WAR WITH TRIPOLI 1801-1805

Raid on Tripoli—20 May 1803  
Constitution, Siren, Argus, Scourge, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprise, and Gunboats vs. Tripolitan Vessels—3 August 1804

## WAR OF 1812

Battle of Lake Erie—10 September 1813  
Battle of Bladensburg (Maryland)—24 August 1814  
Battle of Lake Champlain—11 September 1814  
Battle of New Orleans—8 January 1815

## BATTLE OF TWELVE MILE SWAMP (Florida)—11 September 1812

## FLORIDA INDIAN WAR 1835-1842

## MEXICAN WAR 1846-1847

Battle of Santa Clara (California)—2 January 1847  
Battle of Vera Cruz (Mexico)—9 March 1847  
Battle of Chapultepec (Mexico)—13 September 1847  
Battle of San Jose (California)—19 November 1847

## BATTLE OF SHANGHAI (China)—4 April 1854

## BATTLE OF TY-HO BAY—4 August 1855

## BATTLE WITH INDIANS NEAR SEATTLE (Washington)—26 January 1856

## BATTLE OF WAYA (Fiji Islands)—6 October 1858

## CAPTURE OF JOHN BROWN (Harper's Ferry)—18 October 1859

## CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas, Va.)—21 July 1861  
Destruction of Confederate privateer Judah (off Pensacola, Florida)—14 September 1861  
Battle of Port Royal (South Carolina)—8 November 1861  
Cumberland and Congress vs. Confederate ironclad Merrimac—8 March 1862  
Battle of New Orleans—24-28 April 1862  
Battle of Drury's Bluff (near Richmond, Va.)—15 May 1862  
Admiral Farragut's Fleet vs. Confederate batteries (Vicksburg, Miss.)—28 June 1862  
Admiral Farragut's Fleet vs. Confederate ram Arkansas (near Vicksburg, Miss.)—15 July 1862  
Attack on Fort Sumter (South Carolina)—8 September 1863  
Battle of Mobile Bay—5-23 August 1864  
Battle of Fort Fisher (North Carolina)—23-25 December 1864

## WYOMING VS. THREE JAPANESE SHIPS AND SHORE BATTERIES IN STRAITS OF SHIMONOSEKI, JAPAN—16 July 1863

## WAR WITH SPAIN 21 APRIL TO 13 AUGUST 1898

Battle of Manila Bay—1 May 1898  
Battle of Guantanamo Bay (Cuba)—11-14 June 1898

Battle of Santiago (Cuba)—3 July 1898

## PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION 30 JUNE 1898 TO 4 JULY 1902

Battle of Novalena (Luzon)—8 October 1898  
March across Samar—28 December 1901 to 18 January 1902

## BATTLE OF TAGALII (Samoa)—1 April 1899

## CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION (Boxer Rebellion)

Battle of Tong-ku (near Tientsin)—19 June 1900  
Battle of Tientsin—24 June 1900  
Battle of Peking—15-19 August 1900

## NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN OF 1912

Battle of Masaya—19 September 1912  
Battle of Coyotepe and Barranca Hills—3-4 October 1912  
Battle of Leon—5 October 1912

## CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ (Mexico)—21-22 April 1914

## OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—5 May 1916-17 September 1924

## WORLD WAR I—6 April 1917 to 11 November 1918

Battle of Les Marais Farm (near Belleau Wood)—3-4 June 1918  
Battle of Hill 142 (near Belleau Wood)—6 June 1918  
Battle of Boursches (near Belleau Wood)—6-7 June 1918  
Battle of Belleau Wood—6-26 June 1918  
Battle of the Aisne-Marne (Soissons)—18-20 July 1918  
Battle of St. Mihiel—12-16 September 1918  
Battle of Blanc Mont—2-9 October 1918  
Battle of the Meuse-Argonne—1-11 November 1918

## OCCUPATION OF HAITI—28 July 1915-31 August 1934

Battle of Fort Dipite—24-25 October 1915  
Battle of Fort Riviere—17-18 November 1915  
Battle of Port au Prince—7 October 1919  
Capture of Charlemagne Peralt—31 October 1919  
Battle of Port au Prince—14-15 January 1920

## OCCUPATION OF NICARAGUA—6 January 1927-3 January 1933

Battle of La Paz Centro—16 May 1927  
Battle of Camino Real—30 December 1927  
Battle of Quilali—1-8 January 1928  
Battle of Bromaderos—27-28 February 1928  
Battle of the Coco River (near Ixilhuas)—7 August 1928

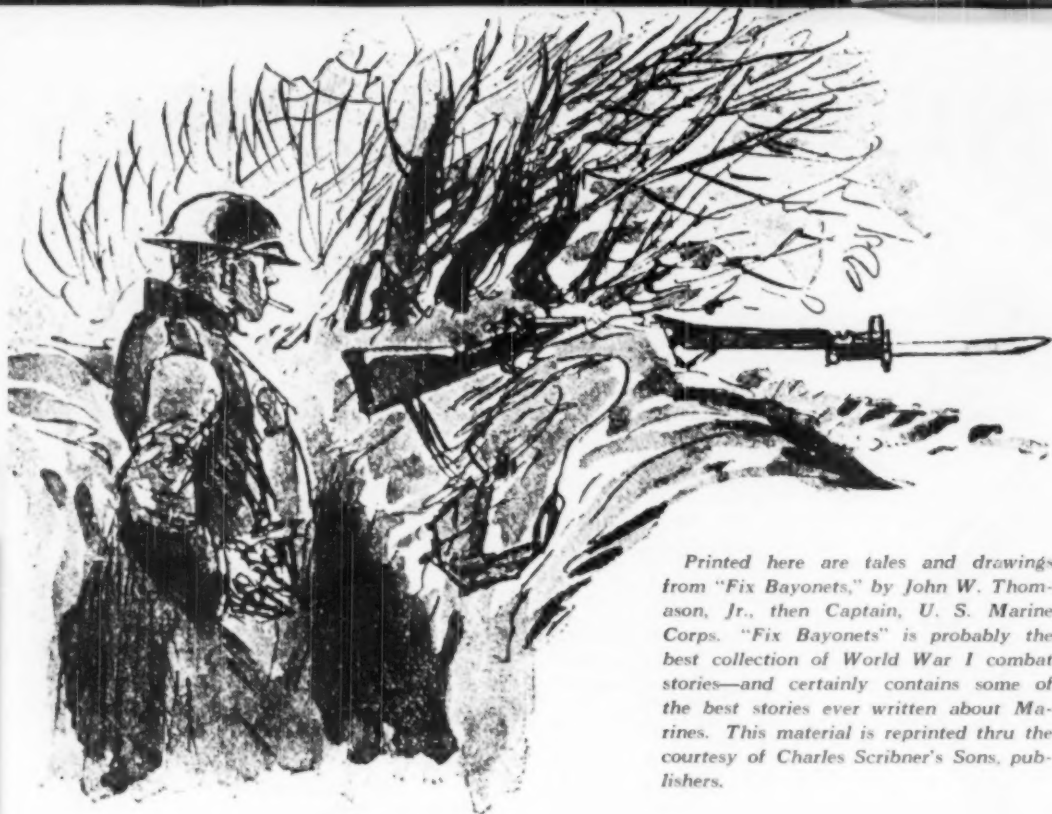
## GUARDING U. S. MAILS—7 November 1921-14 March 1922

## GUARDING U. S. MAILS—20 October 1926-January 1927

## OCCUPATION OF ICELAND—7 July 1941-8 March 1942

## WORLD WAR II—7 December 1941-August 1945

## KOREA, UN ACTION—June 1950 to date



Printed here are tales and drawings from "Fix Bayonets," by John W. Thomason, Jr., then Captain, U. S. Marine Corps. "Fix Bayonets" is probably the best collection of World War I combat stories—and certainly contains some of the best stories ever written about Marines. This material is reprinted thru the courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers.

by Col. John W. Thomason, Jr.

# "Devildogs"

The Leathernecks

## Marines in World War I

THEY tell the tale of an American lady of notable good works, much esteemed by the French, who, at the end of June, 1918, visited one of the field-hospitals behind Degoutte's Sixth French Army. Degoutte was fighting on the face of the Marne salient, and the 2d American Division, then in action around the Bois de Belleau, northwest of Chateau Thierry, was under his orders. It happened that occasional casualties of the Marine Brigade of the 2d American Division, wounded toward the flank where Degoutte's own horizon-blue infantry joined on, were picked up by

French stretcher-bearers and evacuated to French hospitals. And this lady, looking down a long, crowded ward, saw on a pillow a face unlike the fiercely whiskered Gallic heads there displayed in rows. She went to it.

"Oh," she said, "surely you are an American!"

"No, ma'am," the casualty answered, "I'm a Marine."

The men who marched up the Paris-Metz road to meet the Boche in that spring of 1918, the 5th and 6th Regiments of United States Marines, were gathered from various places. In the big war companies, 250 strong, you

could find every sort of man, from every sort of calling. There were Northwesterners with straw-colored hair that looked white against their tanned skins, and delicately spoken chaps with the stamp of the Eastern universities on them. There were large-boned fellows from Pacific-coast lumber camps, and tall, lean Southerners who swore amazingly in gentle, drawling voices. There were husky farmers from the corn-belt, and youngsters who had sprung, as it were, to arms from the necktie counter. And there were also a number of diverse people who ran curiously to type, with drilled



THOMASON

John W. Thomason, Jr. died during World War II in the rank of colonel while still on active duty. Distinguished officer, gentleman, prolific writer, and outstanding artist, Colonel Thomason's books and stories about the Marines in the Caribbean, China, and at Sea kept the Leathernecks in the public eye for two decades between wars. Many of today's senior Marines can thank the colonel for first telling them of our colorful Corps.

shoulders and a bone-deep sunburn, and a tolerant scorn of nearly everything on earth. Their speech was flavored with navy words, and words culled from all the folk who live on the seas and the ports where our warships go. In easy hours their talk ran from the Tartar Wall beyond Peking to the Southern Islands, down under Manila; from Portsmouth Navy Yard—New Hampshire and very cold—to obscure bushwhackings in the West Indies, where Cacao chiefs, whimsically sanguinary, barefoot generals with names like Charlemagne and Christophe, waged war according to the precepts of the French Revolution and the Cult of the Snake. They drank the *eau de vie* of Haute-Marne, and reminisced on saki, and vino, and Bacardi Rum—strange drinks in strange *cantinas* at the far ends of the earth; and they spoke fondly of Milwaukee beer. Rifles were high and holy things to them, and they knew five-inch broadside guns. They talked patronizingly of the war, and were concerned about rations. They were the Leathernecks, the Old Timers: collected from ship's guards and shore stations all over the earth to form the 4th Brigade of Marines, the two rifle regiments, detached from the navy by order of the President for service with the American Expeditionary Forces. They were the old breed of American regular, regarding the service as home and war as an occupation; and they transmitted their temper and character and view-point to the high-hearted volunteer mass which filled the ranks of the Marine Brigade.

It is a pleasure to record that they found good company in the army. The 2d Division (U. S. Regular was the official designation) was composed of the 9th and 23d Infantry, two old regiments with names from all of our wars on their battleflags, the 2d Regiment of Engineers—and engineers are always good—and the 12th, 15th, and 17th Field Artillery. It was a division dis-

tinguished by the quality of dash and animated by an especial pride of service. It carried to a high degree *esprit de corps*, which some Frenchman has defined as esteeming your own corps and looking down on all the other corps. And, although it paid heavily in casualties for the things it did—in five months about 100 per cent—the 2d Division never lost its professional character.

## II

IN 1917, when trained soldiers in the United States were at a premium, the navy offered a brigade of Marines for service in France; it was regarded desirable for Marine officers to have experience in large operations with the army; for it is certain that close co-operation between the army and the navy is a necessary thing in these days of far-flung battle lines. The British distress at Gallipoli is a crying witness to this principle. In a navy transport, therefore, U.S.S. *Henderson*, the 5th Regiment of Marines embarked for France in June, 1917, with the first armed American forces. The 6th Marines followed. The two regiments constituted the 4th Brigade, and served in the 2d Division, U. S. Regular, until the division came home, in August, 1919. About 30,000 Marines were sent to France; some 14,000 of these went as replacements to maintain the two regiments of the 4th Brigade. A brigade musters some 7500 officers and men; this brigade took part in some very interesting events.

## III

AT THE crossroads beyond La Voie du Chatelle they met the War.

Behind them, crammed somehow into weeks, were Quantico, the transport, Brest, a French troop-train. Then there was the golden country around St. Aignan, the "Saint Onion" of Americans, a country full of growing wheat and fields of red-topped clover, picture-book houses, and neat little forests. A country stripped of men, where the women were competent and kindly. Almost any place you could get noble omelets and white wine that tasted better than chlorinated water—good kick in it, too. "I tell you, Boots, an' you remember it, this here France is a fine place to have a war in. Now, Haiti, an' in Nicaragua, an' in China, it's nowhere near as good. I hope Germany will be as good, when—" So Sergeant McGee, with his double rows of ribbons and his hash marks, over a canteen full of *eau de vie*—old-timer he was.

The war was represented by de-

moniac non-coms, instructors in this and that. Bayonet drills—"Come on, now; lemme hear you—*What do we wash our bay'nets in?—German blood!*" Aw—sing out like you meant it, you dam' replacements! I'll swear, it's a shame to feed animals like you to the Germans—"Gas-mask drill—"Take more than five seconds, an' your Maw gets a Gold Star—Now!—the gas-alert position—O, for Gawd's sake, you guy, you wit' the two left feet—"But, sergeant, I find that I have a certain difficulty—"Sergeants also swear terribly. . . . There was every kind of drill, eight hours a day of it, and police work.

Rumors of great battles in the north. Glum and sad civilians—they were glum and sad everywhere in France, that spring of 1918—talking in anxious groups after the town crier with his drum passed. Another troop-train—maybe the same train that was carelessly left alongside a train containing the wine ration for some French division, the papers in which case are probably still accumulating. Camions after that. The replacements debussed late of a June afternoon and went up a great white road between exactly spaced poplars. They marched first in column of squads, then in column of files, platoons on opposite sides of the empty road. At the crest of a slope the column stopped. You could see, hanging above the sky-line to the north and east, curious shapes—"Look like a elephant's head, bows on, wit' his ears out, don't they, sergeant?" The tall non-com who was guiding the column—a silent man—observed to the replacement officer in charge: "We'll stop here, sir. Boche sausages yonder—observation balloons—see the whole country. We'll wait till dark."

The detachment was glad to fall out, off the road. It sat in little groups, silent for the most part, and listened to

TURN PAGE





# DEVILDOGS (cont.)



a mutter a rumble in the direction of the blimps. A dark, high plane came into view from the east; its motor filled the ear with a deep, vibrant droning, oddly ominous. All at once the air around it was stippled with little puffballs, white against the blue. You could hear the drumming of artillery, and the faint cough of bursting shrapnel, very far off. The plane went away. "—Yes, sir. Anti-aircraft stuff. Pretty, but it seldom hits anything—though it does run 'em off. Theirs is black. . . ." The sergeant only spoke when spoken to; there was a look about his eyes—he was the survivor of a platoon that was sixty strong two days before. The sun set, and the day drowned into the long twilight. Presently the sergeant said: "We can move now, sir." The replacements moved, making no conversation.

A little country road led them off the highway. They passed a shattered farmhouse where a few soldiers lounged in the dusk. "Regimental, sir. Gets shelled a lot. No, sir, they don't expect you to report. Somebody on the road

to meet you. . . ." A little group of officers rose out of the ditch, yawning. They looked slack and tired. "Replacement column? You in charge? Yes—assignments made back in Brigade. You'll go to—Henry: your battalion gets a hundred and seventy, with five officers. Take 'em off the head of the column—tell Major Turrill—"

The detachment followed the officer called Henry, who set what they considered an immoderate pace. He passed the word: "Don't bunch up; if a plane comes over low, don't look up at it—he can see your faces; no smokin', an' don't talk—" Sergeant McGee thought audibly: "Where have I seen that bird? Was it in Managua, that time they broke me for . . . was it in Cuba?—where the devil—he was somebody's sergeant-major—" They turned off the lane and went through a wheatfield. The sky was sword-blade blue, with a handful of stars. There was a loom of woods ahead, the tops of them outlined by greenish flares ceaselessly ascending somewhere beyond. They heard a machine-gun. "Sounds

like one of these here steam-riveters, now, don't it? . . ." A vagrant puff of wind blew a smell across the column, a smell terrible and searing to the nose. "Phew! dead hawses—" The officer named Henry spoke crisply. "Those are not," he said, "dead horses." The replacements sweated and felt cold, and thirsty too. They went on, very silent.

They went through a gap in a hedge and were at another crossroads. "Fall out here, an' form combat packs. Leave your stuff under the hedge. Take one blanket. Come on—quickly, now!—an' don't bunch up!—" The replacements formed combat packs expertly, remembering Parris Island and Quantico. "Smartly, now! Come by here, fill your pockets—each man take two boxes hard bread—Where'll you carry them? How in hell do I know—There!"

Two goods-boxes sat close together, and the men filed between them. One box had dried prunes in it, the other bread. "Don't stop! don't stop! Right down that road, an' keep moving!"

Out over the woods a sound started, a new sound. It was a rumbling whine, it grew to a roar, and a 77 crashed down just beyond the crossroads. A cloud blacker than the night leaped up, shot with red fire—"Lie down, all hands!" Another landed at once; the air was full of singing particles. The men, flat on their faces, in the dark, waited numbly for the next order. There were a dozen or so shells all around the place. The last one hit between the two goods-boxes, where a man was lying. The boxes and the man vanished in a ruddy cloud—better than if he'd gotten it in the belly and rolled around screaming. . . . There were no more shells—"Say, you know, I saw a arm an' a rifle goin' up wit' that burst—I—who was he, anyway?" "Keep quiet, there! All right! on your feet—right down that road—" the officer ordered, and added to himself—"Dam! it! Should have remembered they shell La Voie du Chatelle every night this time—but they acted fine. . . ." A voice spoke up, excited, amused: "Say! Sergeant McGee—anything like that in Vera Cruz?" "Pipe down, you Boot."

They went down a wood-road, black as a pocket, the files pressing close to keep the man ahead in sight. They went lightly, a weight off each man's mind. They had been shelled, and nobody had run away, and only one man hurt! Most men are afraid when they go up to the front; and what they fear most is the fear of seeming afraid. . . . They were ordered to fix bayonets. The road began to have inequalities in it. There were noises, explosions, around in the dark. The machine-guns sound-

ed nearer; the flares showed more starkly on the sky. A man fell into a hole, and there was an acrid smell that caught at your windpipe. Just ahead, down the road, came a bright flash and a roar, and fragments ripped through the woods, and they heard a lamentable crying, getting weaker: "First aid! first aid—" The column came to a dead mule and the wreck of a cart lying athwart the road, and a smoking hole, and a smell of high explosive, and the sharp reek of blood. There was a struggling group, somebody working swiftly in the dark, a whiteness of bandages, and the white blur of a man's torso. "Lie still, damn you!"—"O, Jesus! Jesus Christ! Jesus Christ!—Ahhhhh! Go easy, you—" "Hell, I know it hurts, guy, but I got to get this bandage on, haven't I? Come on—quite kickin'—" Passing around the mule, a man stepped on something neither hard nor soft—nothing else on earth feels that way—and he floundered to one side, cursing hysterically.—"Quiet, back there—pass the word, no talking!" The files obediently passed the word. The column groped on in the dark.

It came out of the woods into a pale stone town—Champillon. There were no lights in the houses; the place had an air of death about it. There was a well by Champillon, where the water-parties came back from the lines in the night for water. . . . One canteenful was a man's allowance for each twenty-



four hours. Men, after a time, made a shift to wash and shave and live not too thirsty out of one canteen a day. The replacements met two spectres who bore between them, on a long stick, twenty-odd canteens—the canteens of a platoon. "Hey! Guy!" this in a hoarse whisper—"you comin' up to relieve us?" "Hell, no!" a guide answered. "These is 1st Battalion replacements." "I'll be goddam'. Gonna leave us in forever—Ain't we ever gonna be relieved?" "Close up, there, and silence—"

There was a Ph.D. from Harvard in that sweating file, a big, pale, unhandy private, hounded habitually by sergeants, and troubled with indigestion and patriotism. For all his training, a pack was not at home in his shoulders or a rifle easy in his hands. He was aware of his panoply of war—the full belt dragging at his loins, the straps that cut into his shoulders, the bulge of prunes in his blouse-pockets, and his Springfield, increasingly heavy. He reflected, feeling for the road with clumsy hob-nails—for he was blind in the dark—"Now, those men are undoubtedly of the professional-soldier type. It is all a business with them. They are tired and they want to rest, and they say so frankly. No matter how tired I was, I'd never have the courage to say I wanted a relief. I'd want to awfully, but—"

He thought of the pleasant study back Cambridge way, of the gold-and-blue sergeant under the "First to

Fight!" recruiting poster—"Your job, too, fella! Come on an' help lick the Hun! You don't wanta wait to be drafted, a big guy like you! We can use you in the Marines—" A hearty, red-necked ruffian—extremely competent in his vocation, no doubt. Good enough chaps. Yes . . . but . . . tea by a sea-coal fire in the New England twilight, and clever talk of art and philosophic anarchism—one wrote fastidious essays on such things for the more discriminating reviews . . . scholarly abstractions. . . . Of all the stupid, ignorant, uncivilized things, a war! Who coined that phrase, civilized warfare? There was no such thing! . . . Here, in the most civilized country on earth. . . . The neighborhood of Chateau-Thierry . . . Montaigne's town, wasn't it? The kings of France had a chateau near it, once. And yet it was always a cockpit . . . since Aëtius rolled back Attila in the battle of the nations, at Chalons—Napoleon fought Champ-Aubert and Montmirail around here—always war—

The column was through Champillon, dipping into a black hollow. More shell-holes in the road here. . . . All at once there was a new shell-hole, and the doctor of philosophy, sometime private of Marines, lay beside it, very neatly beheaded, with the rifle, that had been such a bore to keep clean, across his knees, and dried prunes spilling out of the pockets that he never had learned to button. The column went on. At dawn a naval medico at-

TURN PAGE



# DEVILDOGS (cont.)



tached to the Marine Brigade, with a staff officer, passed that way.

"Odd, the wounds you see," observed the naval man, professionally interested. He looked curiously. "I couldn't have done a neater decapitation than that myself. Wonder who—took his identification tags with it. I see. Replacement, by his uniform—" (For the 5th and 6th Regiments had long since worn out their forest-green Marine uniforms, and were wearing army khaki, while the replacements came in new green clothing.) The staff officer picked up the rifle, snapped back the bolt, and squinted expertly down the bore. "Disgustin'," he said. "Sure he

is a replacement. You never catch an old-timer with a bore like that—filthy! Bet there hasn't been a rag through it in a week. You know, surgeon, I was looking at some of the rifles of that bunch of machine-gunners lying in the brush just across from Battalion; they were beautiful. Never saw better kept pieces. Fine soldiers in a lot of ways, these Boche! . . ."

Meantime the column had passed into heavier woods, and halted where the rifles ahead sounded very near. They saw dugouts, betrayed by the thread of candle-light around the edges of the blankets that cloaked their entrances. One was a dressing-station,

by the sound and the smell of it. The officer named Henry ducked into the other. There a stocky major sat up on the floor and rolled a cigarette, which he lighted at a guttering candle. "Replacements in? Well, what do they look like?"

"Same men I saw in the training area last month, sir. A sprinkling of old-time Marines—Sergeant McGee, that we broke for something or other in Panama, is with 'em—and the rest of them are young college lads and boys off the farm—fine material, sir. Not much drill, but they probably know how to shoot, they take orders, and they don't scare worth a cent! Shelled coming in, at Voie du Chatelle, and some more this side of Champillon—several casualties. No confusion—nothing like a panic—laid down and waited for orders—did exactly as they were told—fine men, sir!"

"All right! All right! Rush 'em right up to the companies. Guides are waiting around outside—company commanders have their orders about distribution. Start with the 49th and drop 'em off as you go along. They'll do—they'll have to! . . ."

END



# FIGHTING TEAM

**The unbeatable combination of Marine  
air-ground strength is on the march again,  
training for battle against the Reds in the Far East**

**TSgt. George Burlage**

*Leatherneck Staff Writer*

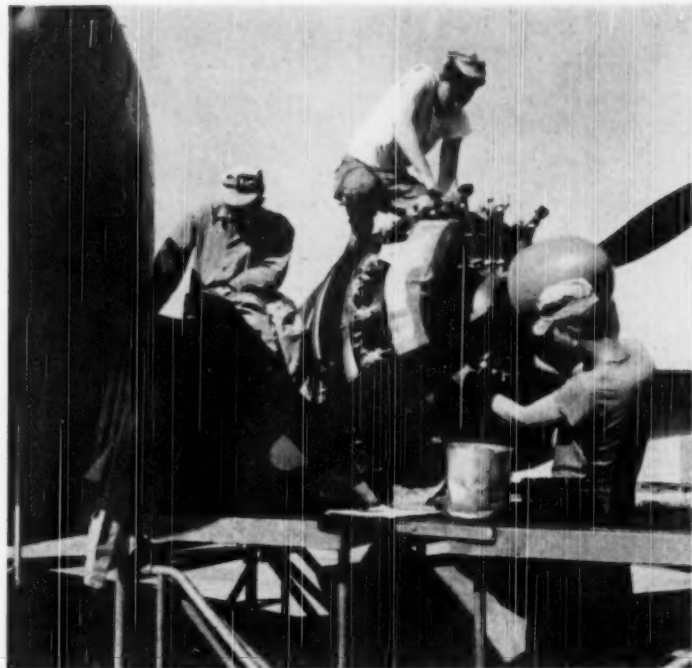
**I**N the weeks which followed the Corps' assignment to the Korean conflict, thousands of Marine Regulars, Reserves and recruits were rushed to Camp Pendleton and El Toro to fill the ranks of undersized battalions and squadrons of our air-ground teams and provide an additional reservoir of fighting men.

Elements of the First Marine Division were already in combat on the Korean peninsula when mobilization of the additional fighting strength went into effect. With an air-ground team proving on this Far Eastern battleground that the Marines are the best trained fighting team in the world, those at home bases trained with confidence. Most of these men looked forward to their own participation in the conflict.

After years of shoe string operation it wasn't easy to whip additional fighting units into shape in a short period of time; but the officers and non-coms, in traditional Marine Corps fashion, accomplished the task quickly and efficiently. To many of the men arriving at Camp Pendleton this training was an almost new experience. A great number of them had been on special duty assignments for a long period of time. Men came from guard posts and from embassy duty in different parts of the world; the latter had been away from Marine Corps life so long that they no longer owned uniforms.

The first arrivals at Camp Pendleton having the needed MOSs to fill the ranks of the units going overseas joined the organization and were transferred with these men in the first contingent to be sent into Korea. Later arrivals of Regulars went into other understrength units as the call for men with the MOSs needed in the battalions went out to all posts and stations.

To reach the objective of a larger and well supported fighting force the organized Reserve ground and air units were alerted and ordered to duty. All



El Toro mechs moved on the double to check the thousand and one gimmicks that make aircraft tick. Many of the planes had been in mothballs for months.

units west of the Mississippi River immediately moved their personnel and equipment west and became integrated with the Fleet Marine Force and the 1st Marine Air Wing. For several days the Diesels of the Santa Fe Railway Co. pushed troop-laden coaches into Camp Pendleton and unloaded Reservists. Many of these men had left the area recently after the completion of their summer training.

Immediately upon arrival at Camp Pendleton the Reserve organizations were disbanded and the personnel as-

signed to receiving barracks. I. D. cards were issued, and the men were processed through the pay section for an interview where they could sign for bonds and insurance. Each man received his shots and was issued a full allowance of clothing. After these personal needs were squared away the Reservists went to the classification section—and on to a new career in the Marine Corps.

When they left the classification office they had a new title. They were no longer referred to as "Reserves" or "Citizen Marines"; they lost

**TURN PAGE**



**FIGHTING TEAM (cont.)**



▲ Camp J. H. Pendleton was ripe with earnest, combat-trained Marines



▲ Out of their crates and into ready hands came the infantry's weapons



▲ Machine gun, bazooka and flame-thrower men trained for Korean duty

Long hours were spent reclassifying Reserves for their wartime role ▼



▼ Snipers practiced their trade at the range with telescope-equipped rifles







Planes that had been inactive due to lack of fuel and pilots were scrubbed, then stencilled "MARINES" on wings and tail



Reserve pilots were checked out in the operation of this hot night-fighter, the F7F. Training emphasized close air support



their identity as such and became MARINES. Their future assignment of work and units depended upon their qualifications, regardless of the type of Reserve unit in which they had previously served. Usually veterans of World War II were better qualified and more experienced in a type of work other than the type they had performed as Reservists. All former Reservists who had less than 36 drill periods or lacked two summer training periods were sent to the Recruit Depot in San Diego for boot training; the more experienced men went to Tent Camps 1 and 2 to join combat units.

Tent Camp 1 was used primarily as an advanced boot camp to train the former Reservists who had sufficient basic training but not enough advanced training to allow them to go into a combat unit. Training in this camp consisted of conditioning hikes, training on infantry weapons and all of the primary functions of the individual, fire team, squad, and platoon in combat. From here the better trained men joined their buddies at Tent Camp 2 in the final phase of training prior to going overseas for combat. The training here followed the extensive training schedule which applies to all Marines in advanced overseas combat

training.

A few miles to the north the other half of the fighting team underwent the same acceleration in training to build up their fighting squadrons. The Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro sent several of its squadrons to the Far East in the first overseas transfer to provide air cover for the elements of the First Marine Division.

The Reserve pilots and maintenance personnel arriving at El Toro, like the ground Reserve, were used to bring the existing squadrons up to wartime strength. As soon as the personnel of the Reserve squadrons arrived their squadrons were disbanded; and these men were placed in a training squadron from which they would be called to fill vacancies in the existing squadrons. Because present Department of Defense regulations limit the number of Marine Corps fighter squadrons, all Reserve personnel were assigned to these existing squadrons to bring them up to wartime strength.

All pilots were given additional flight training and refresher courses. Some of the pilots were requalified to fly the twin engined F7F Night Fighters. As pilots were being "checked out" or were taking "bouncing" practice to qualify them for carrier operations,

navigators, maintenance men and radio-men were making final preparations for combat. The primary emphasis throughout the training was placed on close air support for Marine ground forces.

Meanwhile the Marine pilots and personnel were busy providing a shuttle service across the Pacific. The Pacific is familiar flying territory for many of the pilots and crews; the same Marine transport crews and planes of VMR 352 flew 81 million miles over this route for MATS in 1949.

As men and equipment of the First Marine Division and the 1st Marine Air Wing were moving across the Pacific other men were coming to Camp Pendleton and El Toro to train for possible assignment in the Far East. Almost all of these men will be Volunteer Reserves and the recruits finishing boot camp. Women Marines have returned to these stations for the first time in four years to assist in the administration of this expanded training program.

All personnel come to the training areas with one objective—team work that will lead to victory. And when this conflict is over in the Far East the Marines, with their outstanding training, teamwork and spirit, will have led the way to its successful conclusion.

END

# WORLD WAR II

## ... a chronology of combat

Pacific Theatre, Marine Battleground.  
A chronology of action.

### PEARL HARBOR—MIDWAY

1st Defense Battalion (less Wake Det.)  
2nd Engineer Battalion (less Co. C)  
3rd Defense Battalion  
4th Defense Battalion  
6th Defense Battalion  
Marine Forces, 14th Naval District  
Marine Aircraft Group-21, Headquarters and SMS

Marine Fighter Squadron-211 (rear ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-231  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-232  
Marine Transport Squadron-252  
GUAM—BATAAN—CORREGIDOR

1st Separate Marine Battalion  
4th Marines  
Marine Barracks, Guam  
WAKE ISLAND

1st Defense Battalion (Wake Det.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-211 (Fwd. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-231 (Adv. Ech.)

### BATTLE OF MIDWAY

2nd Raider Battalion  
3rd Defense Battalion (3-in. AAA Grp only)  
6th Defense Battalion  
Marine Aircraft Group-22, HQ & SMS  
Marine Fighter Squadron-221  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-241

7 December 1941

7 December 1941

8 December 1941  
6 May 1942

8Dec41-1Jan42

8Dec41-6May42

8Dec41-9Dec41

8-23 December 1941

3-6 June 1942

4-6 June 1942

4 June 1942

3-6 June 1942

3-6 June 1942

3-6 June 1942

3-6 June 1942

3-6 June 1942

### GUADALCANAL-TULAGI LANDINGS (including First Savo)

1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
1st Engineer Battalion (less Co. B)  
1st Marines  
1st Marine Division Hdqtrs. & Ser. Bn.  
1st Marine Division Headquarters  
1st Military Police Company  
1st Medical Battalion (less Co. C)  
1st Parachute Battalion  
1st Pioneer Battalion  
1st Raider Battalion  
1st Scout Company (2nd Platoon only)  
1st Service Battalion (less Co. B)  
1st Signal Company  
1st Special Weapons Battalion  
1st Tank Battalion (less Co. C)  
2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion (Co. A only)  
2nd Engineer Battalion (Co. A only)  
2nd Medical Battalion (Co. D only)  
2nd Marines  
2nd Marine Division Spl. & Ser. Troops (Det. only)  
2nd Pioneer Battalion (Co. A only)  
2nd Service Battalion (Co. C only)  
2nd Special Weapons Battalion  
2nd Tank Battalion (Co. C only)  
3rd Defense Battalion  
5th Marines  
10th Marines (3rd Battalion only)  
11th Marines (less 1st Battalion)

### CAPTURE AND DEFENSE OF GUADALCANAL

1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
1st Aviation Engineer Battalion  
1st Engineer Battalion (less Co. B)  
1st Engineer Battalion (Co. B)  
1st Marines  
1st Marine Division Headquarters  
1st Marine Division Hdqtrs. & Ser. Bn.  
1st Medical Battalion (less Co. C)  
[Company C]  
1st Military Police Company  
1st Parachute Battalion  
1st Pioneer Battalion  
1st Raider Battalion

7-9 August 1942

7-9 August 1942

7-9 August 1942

10 August 1942  
8 February 1943  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
18Sep42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
18Sep42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-8Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
18Sep42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-18Sep42  
7Aug42-9Aug42  
10Aug42-16Oct42

1st Scout Company  
1st Service Battalion (less Co. B)  
(Company B)  
1st Signal Company  
1st Special Weapons Battalion  
1st Tank Company (less Co. C)  
2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
(1st Platoon, Co. A)  
(Hdqrs. Plat. Co. A)  
2nd Aviation Engineer Battalion  
2nd Engineer Battalion (Co. A only)  
2nd Marine Division Headquarters  
2nd Marines  
2nd Marine Div. Spl. & Ser. Troops (Det.)  
2nd Medical Battalion (Co. D only)  
2nd Pioneer Battalion (Co. A only)  
2nd Raider Battalion  
2nd Replacement Battalion  
2nd Service Battalion (Co. C only)  
2nd Signal Company  
2nd Special Weapons Battalion  
2nd Tank Battalion (Co. C only)  
3rd Barrage Balloon Squadron  
3rd Defense Battalion  
4th Replacement Battalion  
5th Defense Battalion (det. only)  
5th Marines  
6th Marines  
7th Marines  
8th Marines (1st Battalion)  
(2nd and 3rd Battalions)  
9th Defense Battalion  
10th Marines (3rd Battalion only)  
(1st Battalion only)  
(2nd Battalion only)  
11th Defense Battalion  
11th Marines (less 1st Battalion)  
(1st Battalion)  
14th Defense Battalion  
18th Marines (Co.'s C & F)  
1st Marine Air Wing, Hedron (Det.)  
2nd Marine Air Wing, Hedron (Fwd. Ech.)  
Marine Aircraft Group-14, HQ & SMS  
Marine Aircraft Group-23, HQ & SMS  
(Fwd. Ech.)  
(Rear Ech.)  
Marine Aircraft Group-25, HQ & SMS  
(Det. Hdqrs. Sq.)  
(Det. SMS)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-112  
Marine Fighter Squadron-121 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-122 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-123 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-124 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-131  
Marine Scout Bomber-132  
Marine Scout Bomber-141 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber-142 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber-144 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Transport Squadron-152 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Photographic Squadron-154  
(Det. Flt. Echelon)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-212 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-223 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-224  
Marine Scout Bomber-231 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber-232  
Marine Scout Bomber-233 (Flt. Ech.)  
(Ground Echelon)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-234 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-251 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-253

#### MAKIN ISLAND RAID

2nd Raider Battalion

#### BATTLE OF EASTERN SOLOMONS

Marine Fighter Squadron-223 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-232 (Flt. Ech.)

#### BATTLE OF CAPE ESPERANCE (Second Savo)

Marine Fighter Squadron-121 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-141  
(Flt. Ech.)

Marine Fighter Squadron-223  
Marine Fighter Squadron-224 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-231  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-232

10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
18Sept42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
10Aug42-22Dec42

15Sept42-31Jan43  
4Oct42-31Jan43  
30Jan43-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
4Jan43-8Feb43  
10Aug42-31Jan43  
10Aug42-31Jan43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
4Nov42-17Dec42  
28Oct42-11Nov42  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
12Dec42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
8Sept42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
12Nov42—  
8Sept42-15Jan43  
10Aug42-9Dec42  
4Jan43-8Feb43  
18Sept42-5Jan43  
4Nov42-31Jan43  
2Nov42-8Feb43  
30Nov42-8Feb43  
10Aug42-8Feb43  
4Nov42-8Feb43  
4Jan43-8Feb43  
17Jan43-8Feb43  
10Aug42-22Dec42  
18Sept42-22Dec42  
15Jan43-8Feb43  
4Jan43-8Feb43  
3Sept42-8Feb43  
26Dec42-8Feb43  
16Oct42-8Feb43

20Aug42-4Nov42  
29Aug42-4Nov42

35Sept42-8Feb43  
18Nov42-8Feb43  
2Nov42-8Feb43  
2Oct42-28Jan43  
12Nov42-8Feb43  
3Feb43-8Feb43  
3Feb43-8Feb43  
11Nov42-8Feb43  
1Nov42-19Jan43  
23Sept42-17Jan43  
12Nov42-8Feb43  
5Feb43-8Feb43  
21Oct42-8Feb43

10Nov42-8Feb43  
17Aug42-21Nov42  
20Aug42-16Oct42  
30Aug42-2Nov42  
30Aug42-14Nov42  
20Aug42-2Nov42  
25Dec42-5Feb43  
18Jan43-8Feb43  
28Jan43-8Feb43  
19Aug42-8Feb43  
35Sept42-8Feb43

17-18 August 1942  
17-18 August 1942  
23-25 August 1942  
23-25 August 1942

11-12 October 1942  
11-12 October 1942  
11-12 October 1942  
11-12 October 1942  
11-12 October 1942  
11-12 October 1942

TURN PAGE



Generals T. Holcomb, CMC, and Vandegrift talk Guadalcanal



Colonels Leroy Hunt and Clifton B. Cates on Guadalcanal



Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger and Capt. Joseph Foss on Guadalcanal



PISgt. John Basilone, Medal of Honor, Pfc. Crumpton, Navy Cross

## WORLD WAR II (cont.)

### NEW GEORGIA—RENOVA—VANGUNU OCCUPATION

1st Raider Battalion  
1st Raider Regiment (Hq.)  
2nd Separate Wire Platoon  
4th Raider Battalion  
9th Defense Battalion  
10th Defense Battalion (Tank Platoon only)  
11th Defense Battalion (Btry. E)  
(Tank Platoon)  
(Battery K)  
Marine Aircraft Group-25, Hq. & SMS  
Marine Fighter Squadron-121  
Marine Fighter Squadron-122  
Marine Fighter Squadron-124  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-132  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-141  
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-143  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-144  
Marine Transport Squadron-152  
Marine Transport Squadron-153  
Marine Fighter Squadron-214  
Marine Fighter Squadron-215  
(Det. Grd. Echeion)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-221  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-233  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-234  
Marine Transport Squadron-253 (Det. Flt. Ech.)  
VELLA—LAVELLA OCCUPATION

1 Marine Amphibious Corps, Hq. (Fwd. Ech.)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Medical Battalion  
(Company A)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Motor Transport  
Battalion (Company A)  
(Company B)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion  
(Det.)  
1st Medical Battalion (Det. Co. A)  
1st Parachute Battalion  
1st Parachute Regiment  
2nd Parachute Battalion  
3rd Special Weapons Battalion  
(2d Platoon, Battery A)

20 June 1943  
31 August 1943  
5Jul43-28Aug43  
5Jul43-28Aug43  
1Jul43-31Aug43  
21Jun43-11Jul43  
30Jun43-31Aug43  
26Jul43-13Oct43  
14Jul43-31Aug43  
4Aug43-31Aug43  
7Aug43-31Aug43  
21Jun43-31Aug43  
21Jun43-22Jul43  
21Jun43-24Jul43  
21Jun43-31Aug43  
22Jun43-1Aug43  
20Jun43-31Aug43  
20Jul43-29Aug43  
21Jun43-1Aug43  
20Jun43-5Aug43  
20Jun43-18Aug43  
22Jul43-31Aug43  
25Jul43-31Aug43  
21Aug43-31Aug43  
27Jun43-24Aug43  
13Aug43-31Aug43  
4Aug43-31Aug43  
20Jun43-31Aug43  
15 August 1943  
16 October 1943  
25Sep43-16Oct43  
7Oct43-16Oct43  
25Sep43-16Oct43  
7Oct43-16Oct43  
25Sep43-16Oct43  
25Sep43-16Oct43  
4Oct43-16Oct43  
4Oct43-16Oct43  
1Sep43-16Oct43  
25Sep43-16Oct43

4th Base Depot (Co.'s A and B, Br. No. 3)  
4th Defense Battalion  
Marine Aircraft Group-25, Hq. & SMS  
Marine Fighter Squadron-123  
Marine Fighter Squadron-124  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-141  
Marine Transport Bomber Squadron-143  
Marine Fighter Squadron-214  
Marine Fighter Squadron-215 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-221  
Marine Fighter Squadron-222 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-232  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-233  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-234  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-235 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-236  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-531 (Adv. Ech.)  
(Rear Ech.)

### EASTERN NEW GUINEA OPERATION (including Finschhafen, Oro Bay, Milne Bay, and Goodenough Island)

1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
1st Marines  
1st Marine Division Headquarters  
1st Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
1st Medical Battalion  
1st Military Police Company  
1st Motor Transport Battalion  
1st Service Battalion  
1st Special Weapons Battalion  
1st Tank Battalion  
5th Marines  
7th Marines  
11th Marines  
17th Marines (less 3rd Battalion)  
(3rd Battalion)

### WOODLARK ISLAND, OCCUPATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF

### CAPE GLOUCESTER (New Britain) OPERATION

1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
1st Marines  
1st Marine Division Headquarters  
1st Medical Battalion (less Rear Ech.)  
1st Marine Division Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
1st Military Police Company  
1st Motor Transport Battalion  
1st Service Battalion

25Sep43-16Oct43  
15Aug43-16Oct43  
15Aug43-16Oct43  
15Aug43-18Sep43  
15Aug43-6Sep43  
15Aug43-25Sep43  
15Aug43-29Aug43  
15Aug43-25Sep43  
15Aug43-6Sep43  
15Aug43-24Aug43  
5Sep43-15Oct43  
23Sep43-16Oct43  
15Aug43-21Sep43  
15Aug43-75Sep43  
45Sep43-16Oct43  
75Sep43-16Oct43  
125Sep43-16Oct43  
10Oct43-16Oct43

22 September 1943

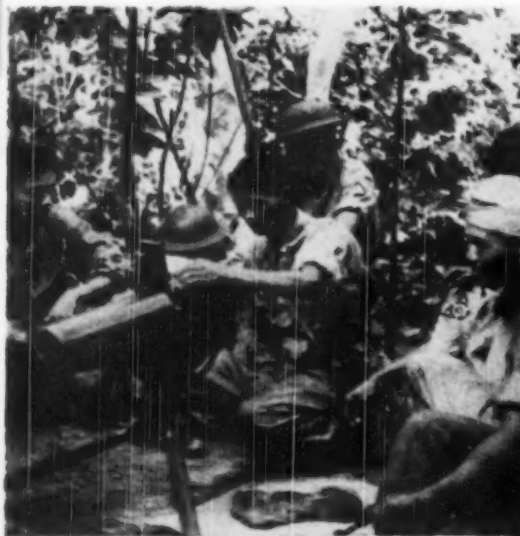
17 February 1944

15Oct43-25Dec43  
22Sep43-25Dec43  
20Oct43-31Dec43  
15Oct43-31Dec43  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
15Oct43-30Jan44  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
15Oct43-30Jan44  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
8Oct43-28Dec43  
20Oct43-25Dec43  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
15Oct43-25Dec43  
1Nov43-25Dec43

30 June 1943  
7 December 1943  
30Jun43-7Dec43

26 December 1943-1Mar44

26Dec43-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
1Jan44-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
1Jan44-1Mar44  
31Jan44-1Mar44  
26Dec43-31Jan44  
31Jan44-1Mar44



Corvettier Marines hold machine gun school for Filipinos



Guadalcanal Marines pose with Japanese hospital prisoner



1st Special Weapons Battalion  
1st Tank Battalion (less Co. B)  
5th Marines  
7th Marines  
11th Marines  
12th Defense Battalion  
17th Marines

#### GREEN ISLANDS LANDING

1st Marines Air Wing, Hedron  
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-143  
Marine Fighter Squadron-212  
Marine Fighter Squadron-216  
Marine Fighter Squadron-217 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-218 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-531  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-233  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-244

#### TREASURY ISLAND LANDING

1st Marine Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion  
(2nd Platoon, Company A)  
1st Marine Air Wing, Hedron  
Marine Fighter Squadron-212  
Marine Fighter Squadron-215 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-221  
Marine Fighter Squadron-531(N)  
CHOISEUL ISLAND DIVERSION

1st Marine Amphibious Corps Experimental Rocket  
Platoon (Det.)  
1st Parachute Regiment (Dets.)  
2nd Parachute Battalion  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-531

#### OCCUPATION AND DEFENSE OF CAPE TOROKINA—BOUGAINVILLE

1 Marine Amphibious Corps Hdqrs. (Adv. Ech.)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
(1st Echelon)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Experimental  
Rocket Platoon  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Motor Transport  
Battalion (Fwd. Ech.)  
1 Marine Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion  
(Fwd. Echelon)  
(1st Echelon)  
(2nd Echelon)

1st Parachute Battalion  
1st Parachute Regiment  
1st War Dog Platoon  
1st 155mm Artillery Battalion  
2nd Raider Battalion  
2nd Raider Regiment (Prov.)  
2nd 155mm Artillery Battalion  
3rd Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
3rd Defense Battalion (1st Ech.)  
(2nd Ech.)

3rd Marines  
3rd Marine Division Headquarters  
3rd Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn. (less dets.  
Hdqrs. Co.)  
3rd Marine Div. Spl. & Ser. Troops (Dets.)  
3rd Medical Battalion (less Co. E & Dets.  
Hdqrs. & Ser. Company)

3rd Motor Transport Battalion  
3rd Parachute Battalion  
3rd Raider Battalion  
3rd Separate Wire Platoon (less Dets.)  
3rd Service Battalion  
3rd Signal Company  
3rd Special Weapons Battalion  
3rd Tank Battalion  
4th Base Depot (Dets. Branch No. 3)  
9th Marines  
19th Marines  
21st Marines (less 2nd and 3rd Bn.)  
21st Marines (2nd Battalion)  
(3rd Battalion)

1st Marine Air Wing, Hedron  
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-143  
(Fwd. Echelon)  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-144 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Transport Squadron-153  
Marine Fighter Squadron-215 (Flt. Ech.)  
(Grd. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-221  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-232

25Jan44-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
29Dec43-15Jan44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44  
26Dec43-1Mar44

15-19 February 1944

15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44  
15Feb44-19Feb44

27 October 1943  
6 November 1943

27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
27Oct43-6Nov43  
28 October 1943  
4 November 1943

28Oct43-4Nov43  
28Oct43-4Nov43  
28Oct43-4Nov43  
28Oct43-4Nov43

1 November 1943  
15 December 1943  
1Dec43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
17Nov43-15Dec43

6Dec43-15Dec43

26Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
11Nov43-15Dec43  
13Nov43-15Dec43  
23Nov43-15Dec43  
4Dec43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
16Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
11Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

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1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

1Nov43-15Dec43  
1Nov43-15Dec43

TURN PAGE



Navy Crosses to Majors Smith and Galer and Capt. Carl



Brig. Gen. Merritt A. "Red Mike" Edson, 2nd Raider Bn.



Pfc. Frank P. Witek, Medal of Honor, Guam



Corp. Luther Skaggs Jr., Medal of Honor, Guam



Maj. G. "Pappy" Boyington, Medal of Honor, Solomons



Capt. Mitchell Paige, Medal of Honor, Guadalcanal



Bataan-Corregidor—4th Regt's Col. S. L. Howard



SSgt. William J. Bordelon, Medal of Honor, Tarawa



Major James P. S. Devaux, Wake Island, comes home



Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-244 (Flt. Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-531  
TARAWA (Gilbert Islands) OPERATION

- 2nd Airdrop Bn (Ellice Is.)
- 2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion
- 2nd Antitank Battalion
- 2nd Defense Battalion
- 2nd Engineer Battalion
- 2nd Marines
- 2nd Marine Division Headquarters
- 2nd Marine Division Spl. & Ser. Troops
- 2nd Medical Battalion
- 2nd Pioneer Battalion
- 2nd Service Battalion
- 2nd Special Weapons Battalion
- 2nd Tank Battalion
- V Amphibious Corps Headquarters
- V Amphibious Corps Reconnaissance C
- 5th Defense Battalion (Funafuti)
- 6th Marines
- 7th Defense Battalion
- 8th Defense Battalion
- 8th Marines
- 10th Marines
- 18th Marines
- 25th Replacement Draft
- Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-331 (D
- Flt. Echelon)
- Marine Transport Squadron-353 (Det. F

1st Armored Amphibious Battalion  
1st Defense Battalion  
1st Joint Assault Signal Company  
1st Provisional Rocket Detachment  
2nd Separate Pack Howitzer Bn. (Fl. Res.)  
2nd Separate Tank Company  
4th Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
4th Marine Division Headquarters  
4th Marine Division Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
4th Medial Battalion  
4th Motor Transport Battalion  
4th Tank Battalion  
4th Service Battalion  
4th Special Weapons Battalion  
V Amphibious Corps Headquarters  
V Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
V Amphibious Corps Reconnaissance Co.  
V Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion  
V Amphibious Corps Tactical Grp. I (Fl. Res.)  
(Consisted of the 22d Marines,  
reinforced by Army Units.)  
10th Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
11th Amphibious Tractor Battalion (Co. A only)

20Nov43-24Nov43  
13Nov43-8Dec43  
20Nov43-5Dec43  
20Nov43-30Nov43  
24Nov43-8Dec43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-4Dec43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-25Nov43  
18Nov43-3Dec43  
13Nov43-8Dec43  
20Nov43-8Dec43  
20Nov43-8Dec43  
28Nov43-8Dec43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
20Nov43-1Dec43  
20Nov43-24Nov43  
13Nov43-8Dec43

29 January 1944  
8 February 1944  
1 February 44-6Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
31Jan44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-6Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-7Feb44  
1Feb44-7Feb44  
30Jan44-2Feb44  
1Feb44-7Feb44  
  
1Feb44-4Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44  
1Feb44-8Feb44

1st Defense Battalion  
2nd Separate Engineer Co.  
2nd Separate Medical Company  
2nd Separate Pack How. Bn. (Fl. Res.)  
2nd Separate Tank Company  
2nd Separate Transport Company  
4th Tank Battalion (Co. D Scout only)  
V Amphibious Corps Reconnaissance Co.  
V Amphibious Corps Tactical Grp. I (Fl. Res.)  
10th Defense Battalion  
22d Marines  
Marine Aircraft Warning Squadron-I  
Marine Aircraft Group-22, Hq & SMS  
Marine Fighter Squadron-113  
Marine Fighter Squadron-422

- 1st Amphibious Truck Company
- 1st Joint Assault Signal Company
- 1st Provisional Rocket Detachment
- 2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion
- 2nd Armored Amphibian Battalion
- 2nd Engineer Battalion
- 2nd Joint Assault Signal Company
- 2nd Marines
- 2nd Marine Division Headquarters
- 2nd Medical Battalion (Hq. Ser. & Co.'s A, B, and C)  
(Company D and E)
- 2nd Motor Transport Battalion
- 2d Pioneer Battalion
- 2d Provisional Rocket Detachment
- 2nd Service Battalion
- 2nd Tank Battalion
- 2nd 155mm Howitzer Battalion
- III Amphibious Corps, Air Delivery Section  
(Fwd. Echelon)
- 4th Marine Division Headquarters
- 4th Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn.
- 4th Medical Battalion
- 4th Motor Transport Battalion
- 4th Service Battalion
- 4th Tank Battalion
- 4th 105mm Howitzer Battalion
- V Amphibious Corps Air Delivery Sect.
- V Amphibious Corps Headquarters

17 February 1944  
2 March 1944  
17Feb44-2Mar44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
17Feb44-2Mar44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
17Feb44-23Feb44  
17Feb44-2Mar44  
21Feb44-2Mar44  
17Feb44-25Feb44  
20Feb44-2Mar44  
20Feb44-2Mar44  
17Feb44-2Mar44  
17Feb44-2Mar44

15 June 1944  
10 August 1944  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
12Jul44-10Aug44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-10Aug44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
26Jul44-10Aug44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44



V Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.  
V Amphibious Corps Medical Battalion  
V Amphibious Corps Motor Transport Co.  
V Amphibious Corps Prov. Engineer Grp.  
V Amphibious Corps LVT Group  
V Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion  
V Amphibious Corps Reconnaissance Bn.  
6th Marines  
7th Field Depot  
10th Amphibious Tractor Battalion (less  
Company "A")

10th Marines  
11th Amphibious Tractor Battalion (Co. "C" only)  
14th Marines  
18th Marines  
20th Marines  
23rd Marines  
24th Marines  
25th Marines  
29th Marines  
Island Command, Tinian (Advance Detail)  
Marine Observation Squadron-2  
4th Marine Air Wing (Mar. Air Def. Det.  
Marianas Area)  
Aircraft Warning Squadron-5  
Marine Transport Squadron-252 (Det. Ft. Ech.)  
Marine Transport Squadron-353  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-532 (Adv. Ech.)  
Marine Transport Squadron-952 (Det. Ft. Ech.)

## CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF GUAM

- 1st Armored Amphibian Battalion
- 1st Base Headquarters Battalion
- 1st Experimental Rocket Platoon
- 1st Military Police Company
- 1st Provisional Mar. Brig. (Hq. & Brig. Troops)
  - 1st Prov. Brig. composed of
  - 4th Mar. Reinforced and 22d Marines
  - Reinforced)
- 1st Provisional Replacement Company
- 1st Radio Intelligence Platoon
- 1st Separate Engineer Battalion
- 1st Separate Wire Platoon
- 1st War Dog Platoon
- 1st 155mm Arty. Bn. (Howitzer)
- 2nd Ammunition Company
- 2nd Aviation Engineer Battalion
- 2nd Separate Engineer Battalion
- 2nd War Dog Platoon
- 2nd 155mm Howitzer Battalion
- 3rd Amphibious Tractor Battalion
- 3rd Joint Assault Signal Company
- III Amphibious Corps Air Delivery Sect.
  - (Fwd. Echelon)
- III Amphibious Corps Artillery Hdqtrs.
- III Amphibious Corps Hdqtrs.
- III Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.
- III Amphibious Corps Medical Bn. (Rein.)
- III Amphibious Corps Motor Transport Bn.
- III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion
- 3rd Marines
- 3rd Marine Division Headquarters
- 3rd Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn. (less Dets.

[illegible]

15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15June44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
15Jun44-24Jul44  
17Jun44-10Aug44

17Jun44-10Aug44  
15Jun44-10Aug44  
20Jun44-10Aug44  
3Aug44-10Aug44  
6Jul44-10Aug44  
2Jul44-5Jul44

21 July 1944  
15 August 1944  
21Jul44-13Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
27Jul44-15Aug44

21 Jul 44-15 Aug 44

[illegible]

8Aug44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-12Aug44  
21Jul44-12Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44  
21Jul44-15Aug44

- Hdqtrs. Bn.]
- 3rd Marine Div. Spl. & Ser. Trps. (Dets.)
- 3rd Medical Battalion (less Co. E and Dets.  
Hdqtrs. and Ser. Co.)
- 3rd Motor Transport Battalion
- 3rd Service Battalion
- 3rd Tank Battalion
- 3rd War Dog Platoon
- 4th Ammunition Company
- 4th Amphibious Tractor Battalion
- 4th Marines
- V Amphibious Corps Headquarters
- V Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.
- V Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion
- 5th Field Depot (less rear echelon)
- 7th 155mm Artillery Battalion
- 9th AAA Battalion (1st Ech. only)
- 9th Defense Battalion (less dets.)
- 9th Marines
- 10th Amphibious Tractor Battalion (Co. A only)
- 11th Amphibious Tractor Bn. (Co. A only)
- 12th Marines
- 14th Defense Battalion (less Sea Coast  
Artillery Group)

4th AAA Battalion  
19th Marines  
21st Marines  
22nd Marines  
Island Command, Guam  
Marine Observation Squadron-1 (Grd. Ech.)  
(Flt. Ech.)  
Aircraft Warning Squadron-2  
4th Marine Aircraft Wing (Mar. Air Def. Det.,  
Marianas Area)  
Marine Aircraft Group-21, Hq & SM5  
(Fwd. Echelon)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-217 (Det. Grd. Ech.)  
(Remainder Squadron)  
Marine Fighter Squadron-225  
Marine Transport Squadron-252  
(Det. Flt. Echelon)  
Marine Transport Squadron-353  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-532 (Adv. Ech.)  
(Rear Ech.)  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-534 (Adv. Ech.)  
(Flt. Echelon)

#### CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF TINIAN

CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF TINIAN		24 July 1944
		10 August 1944
1st Amphibious Truck Company	24Jul44-10Aug44	
1st Joint Assault Signal Company	24Jul44-7Aug44	
1st Provisional Rocket Detachment	24Jul44-7Aug44	
2nd Amphibious Truck Battalion	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Amphibious Tractor Company	24Jul44-7Aug44	
2nd Armored Amphibious Battalion	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Base Headquarters Battalion	2Aug44-10Aug44	
2nd Joint Assault Signal Company	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Marines	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Marine Division Headquarters	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Medical Battalion (Co.'s D and E)	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Medical Tractor Battalion	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Provisional Rocket Det.	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Service Battalion	24Jul44-10Aug44	
2nd Tank Battalion	24Jul44-10Aug44	

**TURN PAGE**



**Tarawa, a modern Dante's inferno**



Machine gun nest on Namur, Kwajalein Atoll

### Coast Guard manned LCVP lands Marines on Saipan



**Weary Marines rest after battle with enemy on Saipan**

### CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN PALAU ISLAND

24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
26Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-8Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
Aug44-10Aug44  
4Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-7Aug44  
6Jul44-10Aug44  
9Jul44-10Aug44  
24Jul44-10Aug44  
4Jul44-10Aug44  
4Jul44-10Aug44  
Aug44-10Aug44

3rd Base Headquarters Battalion  
 3rd 155mm Artillery Battalion  
 4th Joint Assault Signal Company  
 4th War Dog Platoon  
 5th Marines  
 5th Separate Wire Platoon  
 5th War Dog Platoon  
 6th Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
 6th Separate Wire Platoon  
 7th AAA Battalion  
 7th Marines  
 8th Amphibious Tractor Battalion  
 8th 155mm Artillery Battalion  
 11th Marines  
 12th AAA Battalion  
 16th Field Depot  
 Administrative Command FMF, Pacific  
 Island Command, Peleliu (1st Ech.)  
 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing Hedron  
 3rd Marine Observation Squadron (Fwd. Ech.)  
 Marine Aircraft Group Squadron-11, Hq. & SMS  
     (Fwd. Ech.)  
     (Rear Echelon)  
 Marine Fighter Squadron-144 (Grd. Ech.)  
     (1st Ech.)  
 Marine Fighter Squadron-121 (Grd. Ech.)  
 Marine Fighter Squadron-122 (Grd. Ech.)  
     (1st Ech.)  
 Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-134  
     (Grd. Ech.)  
     (1st Echelon)  
 Marine Transport Squadron-353  
 Marine Fighter Squadron (N-54) (Grd. Ech.)  
     (1st Ech.)  
 Marine Transport Squadron-952

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN  
(ARMY)

25Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct-44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-10Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
24Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44

15Sep44-14Oct44  
25Sep44-14Oct44  
1Sep44-14Oct44  
26Sep44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
1Oct44-14Oct44

20Sep44-14Oct44  
6Oct44-14Oct44  
6Oct44-14Oct44  
15Sep44-14Oct44  
24Sep44-14Oct44  
1Oct44-14Oct44

NINE CAMPAIGN

10Mar45-4Jul45  
17Apr45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-4Jul45  
17Apr45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-4Jul45  
17Apr45-4Jul45  
11Mar45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-4Jul45  
17Mar45-4Jul45  
17Apr45-4Jul45  
17Apr45-4Jul45  
10Mar45-1Jun45  
17Mar45-4Jul45  
17Mar45-4Jul45

# CEBU, NEGROS, SAMAR, LEYTE CAMPAIGN (ARMY)

Marine Aircraft Group-14, Hq & SMS	11Jan45-28May45
Marine Fighter Squadron-212	19Jan45-14May45
Marine Fighter Squadron-222	2Apr45-14May45
Marine Fighter Squadron-223	19Jan45-15May45
Marine Fighter Squadron-251	2Apr45-15May45
Marine Fighter Squadron-313	3Dec44-15Mar45

## LEYTE OPERATION (Only)

2nd Joint Assault Signal Company (Air Liaison)	20Oct44-29Nov44
3rd Joint Assault Signal Company (Air Liaison)	20Oct44-29Nov44
VAC Artillery Hq. (Air Section)	20Oct44-29Nov44
Det., Air Liaisons Sec. VAC	10Oct44-29Nov44
5th 155mm How. Bn. VAC Artillery	20Oct44-13Dec44
11th 155mm Gun Bn. VAC Artillery	20Oct44-29Nov44
Marine Aircraft Group-25, Hq & SMS	30Oct44-16Dec44
Marine Fighter Squadron-115	3Dec44-16Dec44
Marine Fighter Squadron-211	5Dec44-11Dec44
Marine Fighter Squadron-218	5Dec44-16Dec44
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-541	3Dec44-16Dec44

## DAGUPAN, LUZON CAMPAIGN (ARMY)

Marine Aircraft Group-24, Hq. & SMS	11Jan45-8Apr45
Marine Aircraft Group-32, Hq. & SMS	27Jan45-22Feb45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-133	22Jan45-9Apr45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-142	22Jan45-23Mar45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-236	11Jan45-23Mar45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-241	22Jan45-14Apr45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-243	22Jan45-25Mar45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-244	22Jan45-16Apr45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-341	22Jan45-24Mar45

## LUZON OPERATION (Only)

Marine Aircraft Group-25, Hq. & SMS	17Dec44-1Apr45
Marine Fighter Squadron-115	17Dec44-9Mar45
Marine Fighter Squadron-124 (aboard USS ESSEX)	3Jan45-22Jan45
Marine Fighter Squadron-211	12Dec44-9Mar45
Marine Fighter Squadron-212	11Jan45-18Jan45
Marine Fighter Squadron-213 (aboard USS ESSEX)	3Jan45-22Jan45
Marine Fighter Squadron-218	17Dec44-9Mar45
Marine Fighter Squadron-222	11Jan45-1Apr45
Marine Fighter Squadron-223	12Jan45-18Jan45
Marine Fighter Squadron-251	3Jan45-1Apr45
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-541	17Dec44-8Jan45

## BORNEO (Balikpapan) OPERATION

Marine Corps Aviation Service Detachment-1 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BLOCK ISLAND)	26Jan45-6Jul45
Marine Corps Aviation Service Detachment-2 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS GILBERT ISLANDS)	26Jun45-6Jul45
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-143	26Jun45-6Jul45
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-233	26Jan45-6Jul45

Marine Fighter Squadron-512 (aboard USS GILBERT ISLANDS)

## ASSAULT AND OCCUPATION OF IWO JIMA

1st Joint Assault Signal Company	15 February 1945
1st Provisional Field Artillery Group (Hdqrs. Btry)	16 March 1945
1st Provisional Rocket Det.	19Feb45-16Mar45
1st Radio Intelligence Platoon	19Feb45-16Mar45
2nd Armored Amphibian Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
2nd Bomb Disposal Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
2nd Separate Engineer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
2nd Separate Topographic Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
2nd 155mm Howitzer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Amphibious Truck Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Engineer Battalion (less Co. C) (Co. c. Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Joint Assault Signal Company (less Det.) (Det. Fl. Res.)	18Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Marines (Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Marine Division Headquarters	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn. (less Dets. Hq. Co.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Marine Div. Spl. & Ser. Trps. (Dets.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Medical Battalion (less Co. C) (Company C, Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Motor Transport Battalion (less Co. C) (Company C, Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Pioneer Battalion (less Co. C) (Company C, Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Provisional Rocket Detachment	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Military Police Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Service Battalion (less dets.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd Tank Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
3rd War Dog Platoon	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Amphibious Truck Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Engineer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Marine Division Headquarters	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Marine Division Hq. & Ser. Bn.	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Medical Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Motor Transport Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Pioneer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Service Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th Tank Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
4th 155mm Howitzer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Amphibious Truck Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Engineer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Joint Assault Signal Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Air Delivery Sect.	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Artillery Hdqtrs.	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Headquarters	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Hq. & Ser. Bn.	19Feb45-16Mar45

TURN PAGE



A Marine patrol with their Doberman pinscher on Guam



Marines mop up on Tinian



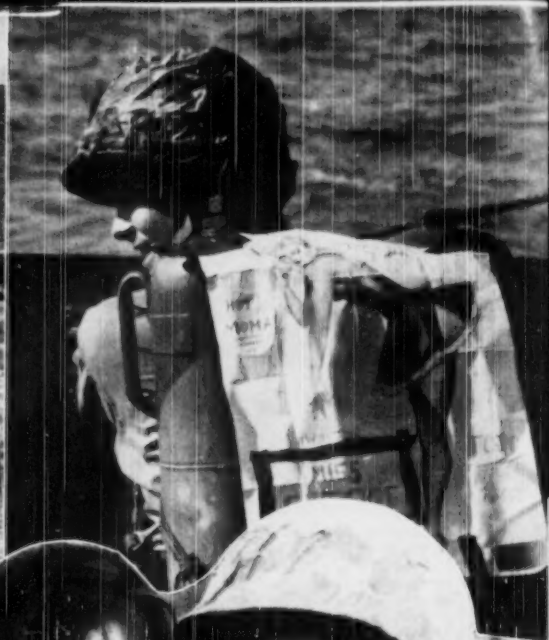
WORLD WAR II (cont.)





So when we reach the  
"Isle of Japan"  
With our caps at a  
Jaunty tilt  
We'll enter the city of Tokyo  
On the roads the SEABEES  
Built.

Third Marine  
2<sup>nd</sup> Raider R



# WORLD WAR II (cont.)



Marines wait for word to take airfield on Peleliu



Marines move is ready for beachhead somewhere in Pacific

V Amphibious Corps Medical Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	14th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Motor Transport Co.	19Feb45-16Mar45	23rd Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Prov. LVT Grp.	19Feb45-16Mar45	24th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	24th Replacement Draft	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Shore Party (Comm. Unit)	19Feb45-16Mar45	25th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
V Amphibious Corps Evacuation Hospital No. 1	19Feb45-16Mar45	26th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Marine Division Headquarters	19Feb45-16Mar45	27th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Medical Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	28th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Motor Transport Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	28th Replacement Draft (less Dets.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Pioneer Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	(Dets. Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-5Mar45
5th Serv. Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	30th Replacement Draft	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Shore Party Regiment	19Feb45-16Mar45	31st Replacement Draft	19Feb45-16Mar45
5th Tank Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	33rd Depot Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
6th War Dog Platoon	19Feb45-16Mar45	34th Depot Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
7th War Dog Platoon	19Feb45-16Mar45	34th Replacement Draft (less Dets.)	19Feb45-16Mar45
8th Ammunition Company	19Feb45-16Mar45	(Dets. Fl. Res.)	19Feb45-5Mar45
8th Field Depot	19Feb45-16Mar45	36th Depot Company	19Feb45-16Mar45
9th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45	Amphibious Reconnaissance Battalion FMF Pac.	19Feb45-16Mar45
10th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	(Co. B only)	
11th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	19Feb45-16Mar45	Landing Force Assault Signal Communication	19Feb45-16Mar45
12th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45	Unit-1	19Feb45-16Mar45
13th Marines	19Feb45-16Mar45	Marine Observation Squadron-1 (Fwd. Ech.)	19Feb45-8Mar45



Dry peacetime first aid lectures become real in wartime



Okinawa—G Co. 2ndBn. 22nd Reg't. attack Japs at Naha

Marine Observation Squadron-4	19Feb45-16Mar45	8th Amphibious Truck Company	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Observation Squadron-5	19Feb45-16Mar45	6th Engineer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-112 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BENNINGTON)	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Joint Assault Signal Company	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-123 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BENNINGTON)	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Marines	1Apr45-30Apr45
Marine Fighter Squadron-124	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Marine Division Headquarters	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-213	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Medical Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-216 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS WASP)	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Motor Transport Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-217 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS WASP)	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Pioneer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-221 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BUNKER HILL)	15Feb45-4Mar45	6th Service Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-242 (Fwd. Echelon)	8Mar45-16Mar45	6th Tank Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Transport Squadron-252	3Mar45-9Mar45	6th 155mm Howitzer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Transport Squadron-253	3Mar45-16Mar45	7th Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Transport Squadron-353	8Mar45-15Mar45	7th Separate Laundry Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Fighter Squadron-451 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BUNKER HILL)	15Feb45-4Mar45	7th 155mm Artillery Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
Marine Bombing Squadron-612	15Feb45-16Mar45	8th AAA Battalion (1st Ech.)	17May45-30Jun45
Marine Transport Squadron-952	1Mar45-16Mar45	(2nd Ech.)	3May45-30Jun45
ASSAULT AND OCCUPATION OF OKINAWA GUNTO	1 April 1945	(3rd Ech.)	3Jun45-30Jun45
1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion	30 June 1945	8th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Armored Amphibian Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	8th Marines (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45
1st Bomb Disposal Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	8th Marines	1Jun45-30Jun45
1st Engineer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	8th 155mm Artillery Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Joint Assault Signal Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	9th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45	9th 155mm Artillery Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Marine Division Headquarters	1Apr45-30Jun45	10th Marines (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45
1st Marine Div. Hq. & Ser. Bn.	1Apr45-30Jun45	(2nd Battalion only)	1Jun45-30Jun45
1st Medical Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	11th Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Military Police Battalion, FMF	1Apr45-30Jun45	11th Motor Transport Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Motor Transport Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	15th Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st Pioneer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	16th AAA Battalion (Adv. Ech.)	4Apr45-30Jun45
1st Provisional AAA Group (Hq.)	2Apr45-30Jun45	(2nd Echelon)	1May45-30Jun45
1st Separate Engineer Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	(3rd Echelon)	27May45-30Jun45
1st Separate Topographic Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	22nd Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45
1st War Dog Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45	26th Replacement Draft (less rear Ech.)	1Apr45-13May45
1st 155mm Artillery Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	29th Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd AAA Battalion	3Apr45-30Jun45	29th Replacement Draft	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	32nd Replacement Draft	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Amphibious Tractor Battalion	1Jun45-30Jun45	33rd Replacement Draft	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Amphibious Truck Co. (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	35th Replacement Draft (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-17May45
2nd Engineer Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	41st Replacement Draft (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45
(Company C only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	46th Replacement Draft	17 May 45
2nd Joint Assault Signal Company (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	54th Replacement Draft	27 May 45
2nd Marines	1Apr45-10Apr45	55th Replacement Draft	10Jun45-11Jun45
2nd Marine Div. Hdqtrs. (Fl. Res.)	1Jun45-30Jun45	57th Replacement Draft	27May45-29May45
(Det. only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	62nd Replacement Draft	10Jun45-11Jun45
2nd Medical Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Jun45-30Jun45	63rd Replacement Draft	27May45-11Jun45
(Company E only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	Aircraft Warning Squadron-1	18Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Motor Transport Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Landing Force Assault Signal Communication Units 1, 2, and 3.	1Apr45-30Jun45
(Company B only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	MCASD-1 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS BLOCK ISLAND)	10May45-16Jun45
2nd Pioneer Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Marine Air Wing-2	1Apr45-30Jun45
(Company A only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	(Rear Echelon)	1May45-30Jun45
2nd Military Police Company (3rd Platoon)	1Jun45-30Jun45	MCASD-2 (Fwd. Ech. aboard USS GILBERT ISLAND)	21May45-16Jun45
2nd Provisional Field Arty. Grp. Hdqtrs.	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Observation Squadron-3	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Prov. Rocket Dept. (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Aircraft Warning Squadron-6	17Apr45-30Jun45
(3rd Section only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	Marine Observation Squadron-6	1Apr45-30Jun45
2nd Service Company (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Aircraft Warning Squadron-7	1Apr45-30Jun45
(2d Plat., Ord. C. & 3d Plat S&S Co.)	1Jun45-30Jun45	Marine Observation Squadron-7	6May45-30Jun45
2nd Tank Battalion (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Aircraft Warning Squadron-8	29May45-30Jun45
(Company A only)	1Jun45-30Jun45	Marine Aircraft Group 14, Hq. & SMS	
2nd War Dog Platoon (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	Marine Aircraft Group-22, Hq. & SMS	
3rd Ammunition Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Fwd. Echelon)	2May45-30Jun45
3rd Armored Amphibious Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Rear Echelon)	12May45-30Jun45
III Amphibious Corps Air Del. Sect. (Fwd. Ech.)	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Aircraft Group-31, Hq. & SMS	1Apr45-30Jun45
III Amphibious Corps Artillery Hdqtrs.	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Aircraft Group-33, Hq. & SMS	1Apr45-30Jun45
III Amphibious Corps Headquarters	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Aircraft Group-43, Hdqtr.	1Apr45-30Jun45
III Amphibious Corps Medical Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-113 (Gr. Ech.)	6May45-30Jun45
III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Flt. Echelon)	21May45-30Jun45
3rd Separate Laundry Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-131 (Grd. Ech.)	29May45-30Jun45
3rd Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Flt. Echelon)	29May45-30Jun45
3rd 155mm Artillery Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Transport Squadron-143	7Jun45-8Jun45
4th Amphibious Tractor Battalion	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-212 (Fwd. Echelon)	29May45-30Jun45
4th Joint Assault Signal Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Rear Echelon)	7Jun45-30Jun45
4th Provisional Rocket Detachment	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-222 (Grd. Echelon)	28May45-30Jun45
4th Separate Laundry Platoon (Fl. Res.)	1Apr45-10Apr45	(Flt. Echelon)	10Jun45-30Jun45
4th War Dog Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-223 (Flt. Echelon)	11Jun45-30Jun45
5th AAA Battalion	3May45-30Jun45	(Grd. Echelon)	24Jun45-30Jun45
5th Depot Company	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Fighter Squadron-224	2Apr45-30Jun45
5th Marines	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Rear Echelon)	1May45-30Jun45
5th Provisional Rocket Detachment	1Apr45-30Jun45	Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-223 (Fwd. Ech.)	1Apr45-30Jun45
5th Separate Laundry Platoon	1Apr45-30Jun45	(Rear Echelon)	1May45-30Jun45
		Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-233 (Rear Ech.)	1May45-30Jun45
		(Aboard USS BLOCK ISLAND)	
		Marine Transport Squadron-252	18Apr45-30Jun45
		Marine Transport Squadron-253	18Apr45-30Jun45
		Marine Fighter Squadron-311 (Flt. Echelon)	6Apr45-30Jun45
		(Rear Echelon)	1May45-30Jun45

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## WORLD WAR II (cont.)

Marine Fighter Squadron-312 (Assault Ech.)  
(Flt. Echelon) 2Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-313 9Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-314 (Grd. Ech.)  
(Flt. Echelon) 2Jun45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-322 (Grd. Echelon) 6May45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-323 (Grd. Echelon)  
(Flt. Echelon) 24May45-30Jun45  
Marine Transport Squadron-353 2Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Photographic Squadron-354 9Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-422 (Grd. Echelon) 2Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-441 (Grd. Echelon)  
(Flt. Echelon) 9Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Transport Squadron-353 19Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Photographic Squadron-354 29Jun45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-422 (Grd. Echelon) 6May45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-441 (Grd. Echelon)  
(Flt. Echelon) 23May45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-511 (aboard  
USS BLOCK ISLAND) 2Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron-512 (aboard  
USS GILBERT ISLANDS) 3May45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-533 (Flt. Ech.) 21May45-16Jun45  
(Grd. Echelon) 10May45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-542 (Grd. Ech.) 30May45-30Jun45  
(Flt. Ech.) 1Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-543 7Apr45-30Jun45  
(Assault Echelon) 1Apr45-30Jun45  
(Flt. Echelon) 6Apr45-30Jun45  
(Rear Echelon) 1May45-30Jun45  
Marine Bomber Squadron-611 (Det. Flt. Ech.) 6Jun45-10Jun45  
Marine Transport Squadron-952 22Apr45-30Jun45  
Marine Transport Squadron-953 (Det. Flt. Ech.) 29May45-31May45

### OCCUPATION OF NORTH CHINA

1st Assault Signal Company  
1st Marine Ammunition Company  
1st Marine Division  
1st Military Police Battalion, FMF, Pac.  
1st Reconnaissance Company  
1st Separate Engineer Battalion  
1st Signal Company  
1st Amphibious Corps  
3rd Amphibious Truck Company  
3rd Marine Brigade  
1st Salvage Platoon, 3d Salvage Repair Co.  
3rd Supt. Hdqtrs. and Supply Co. (Prov.)  
3rd Separate Laundry Platoon  
3d Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon  
4th Bakery Platoon (Prov.)  
4th Rocket Detachment (Prov., FMF, Pac.)  
4th Salvage Repair Co. (Prov.)  
4th Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon  
5th Separate Laundry Platoon  
6th Amphibious Truck Company  
6th Bakery Platoon (Prov.)  
6th Marine Division  
7th Separate Laundry Platoon  
7th Service Regiment  
11th Motor Transport Battalion, FMF, Pac.  
3rd Bn., (Reinf.), 12th Marines  
12th Marine Ammunition Company  
12th Service Battalion  
20th Marine Depot Company  
17th Marine Depot Company  
38th Marine Depot Company  
Marine Air Group-25  
Marine Air Group-32  
Marine Fighter Squadron-115  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-134  
Marine Transport Squadron-152  
Marine Transport Squadron-153  
Marine Fighter Squadron-211  
Marine Fighter Squadron-218  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-244  
Marine Transport Squadron-252  
Marine Transport Squadron-253  
Marine Scout Bomber Squadron-343  
Marine Transport Squadron-352  
Marine Bomber Squadron-413  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-533  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-541  
Marine Bomber Squadron-611

### OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

2nd Marine Division  
2nd Separate Engineer Battalion  
2nd Separate Guard Battalion, FMF, Pac.  
2nd Separate Hq. & Sup. Co. (Prov.)

2nd War Dog Platoon  
3rd Fleet Marine Landing Force (Task Unit 31.3.2,  
composed of Marine Dets. of ships of the  
3rd Fleet.)  
3rd Military Police Battalion (Prov.)  
Regimental Combat Team-4  
4th Separate Laundry Platoon  
V Amphibious Corps  
5th Amphibious Truck Company  
5th Assault Signal Company  
5th Marine Division  
5th Separate Radio Intelligence Platoon  
6th Marine Division  
6th Marine Ammunition Company  
6th Separate Laundry Platoon  
6th War Dog Platoon  
8th Marines  
8th Marine Ammunition Company  
8th Separate Laundry Platoon  
8th Service Regiment  
10th Marines  
10th Marine Ammunition Company  
12th Motor Transport Battalion (Prov.)  
13th Marines  
20th Amphibious Truck Battalion  
24th Marine Depot Company  
26th Marines  
27th Marines  
28th Marines  
33rd Marine Depot Company  
34th Marine Depot Company  
36th Marine Depot Company  
42nd Marine Depot Company  
43rd Marine Depot Company  
Prov. Marine Air Base Sq., Omura, Japan.  
Hq. Sq., Marine Operating Group-1  
Marine Observation Squadron-2  
Landing Force Assault Signal Communication Unit No. 4  
Marine Observation Squadron-5  
Marine Air Warning Squadron-9  
Marine Air Warning Squadron-12  
Hq. Sq. & SMS, Mag-22  
Hq. Sq. & SMS, Mag-31  
Marine Fighter Squadron-113  
Marine Torpedo Bomber Squadron-131  
Marine Fighter Squadron-224  
Marine Transport Squadron-252  
Marine Transport Squadron-253  
Marine Fighter Squadron-311  
Marine Fighter Squadron-314  
Marine Transport Squadron-353  
Marine Fighter Squadron-422  
Marine Fighter Squadron-441  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-542  
Marine Fighter Squadron (N)-543  
Marine Bomber Squadron-612  
Marine Transport Squadron-952

### PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

1st Defense Battalion, Wake Detachment  
1st Defense Battalion  
Marine Fighter Squadron-211 of MAW-21  
8 - 22 December 1941

\* \* \*

Marine Aircraft Group-22  
Midway Islands  
June 1942

\* \* \*

1st Marine Division, Reinforced  
Guadalcanal  
7 August - 9 December 1942  
(2nd PUC - Assault and seizure of Peleliu and  
Ngesebus, Palau Islands, 15 - 29  
September 1944)  
(3rd PUC - Okinawa, 1 April - 21 June 1945)

\* \* \*

Marine Fighter Squadron-214  
Guadalcanal  
7 April 1943

\* \* \*

2nd Marine Division, Reinforced  
Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands  
20 - 24 November 1943

\* \* \*

4th Marine Division, Reinforced  
Saipan and Tinian  
15 June - 1 August 1944





Okinawa countryside—nerve center of Japan's defense



First Iwo Flag Raising photographed by SSgt. Louis R. Lowery

3rd Marine Division, Reinforced (serving as  
3rd Combat Team)

Guam

21 July - 10 August 1944

\* \* \*

5th Amphibious Corps Assault Troops, Reinforced

Iwo Jima

19 - 28 February 1945

\* \* \*

6th Marine Division, Reinforced

Okinawa

1 April - 21 June 1945

\* \* \*

Marine Observation Squadron-3

Okinawa

2 April - 21 June 1945

\* \* \*

2nd Marine Aircraft Wing

Okinawa, Shima and Ryukyus campaign

4 April - 14 July 1945

\* \* \*

#### NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION

Amphibious Reconnaissance Bn., FMF, Pac.

19 - 26 November 1943 - Gilbert Islands

30 January - 23 February 1944 - Marshall Islands

15 June - 4 August 1944 - Marianas Islands

26 March - 24 July 1945 - Ryukyus Islands

\* \* \*

11th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division

26 December 1943 - 30 April 1944 - Cape Gloucester,  
New Britain.

\* \* \*

1st Prov. Marine Brigade

21 July - 10 August 1944 - Guam, Marianas Islands

\* \* \*

1st Separate Engineer Battalion

10 December 1942 - 27 February 1943 - Guadalcanal

20 August 1944 - 24 March 1945 - Tinian

\* \* \*

14 April - 2 September 1945 - Okinawa

\* \* \*

9th Marine Defense Battalion

30 November 1942 - 20 May 1943 [date of last enemy  
aerial attack] Guadalcanal

30 June - 7 November 1943 [date of last enemy aerial  
attack] (Tank platoons of the 10th and 11th

Defense Battalions attached during this period.)

Rendova and New Georgia Area.

21 July - 20 August 1944 - Guam.

\* \* \*

6th Defense Battalion, FMF

June 1942 - Midway

\* \* \*

V Amphibious Corps, Reinforced, Support Troops -

19 - 28 February 1945 - Iwo Jima

\* \* \*

3rd Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion

1 November 1943 - 21 June 1945 - Bougainville,

Guam, Palau, Okinawa

\* \* \*

3rd Battalion, 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, FMF.

7 July 1944 - Saipan

\* \* \*

3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division

1 November - 22 December 1943 - Empress Augusta

Bay Beachhead, Bougainville, British Solomon Islands.

\* \* \*

12th Marines, 3rd Marine Division

1 November 1943 - 12 January 1944 - Empress Augusta

Bay Beachhead, Bougainville, British Solomon Islands.

21 July - 10 August 1944 - Guam, Marianas Islands.

\* \* \*

21st Marines, Reinforced, serving as the 21st Regimental

Combat Team, 3rd Marine Division.

21 July - 10 August 1944 - Guam, Marianas Islands. **END**





*"A fleet Marine force is defined as a balanced force of land, air, and service elements of the U. S. Marine Corps which is integral with the United States Pacific and/or Atlantic Fleet—organized, trained, and equipped for the seizure or defense of advance Naval bases and for the conduct of limited amphibious or land operations essential to the prosecution of a Naval campaign."*

*ure or defense of advance Naval bases and for the conduct of limited amphibious or land operations essential to the prosecution of a Naval campaign."*

Navy Dept. General Order 245  
dated Nov. 27, 1946

**T**ODAY'S Fleet Marine Force was born in the dim past when soldiers of the sea sniped from ship's rigging and with cutlass led the stamen over the side to sweep the decks of an enemy vessel or to row ashore and spearhead the landing on an enemy beach.

The need for regular U. S. naval landing forces was first noted by Admiral Dewey in 1909 when he stated that the Marine Corps could render its best service to the country by providing the Navy with a small, highly trained, striking force maintained in a state of readiness for the accomplishment of naval objectives in time of peace or war.

He stated that had he possessed even a force of 5000 Marines at Manila the full fruits of his victory would have been secured for the United States, and that the Philippine Insurrection would never have occurred.

Since that time the Marine Corps has always provided for the Navy a small amphibious force organized for combat ashore and trained in the conduct of landing operations. The Ad-

vanced Base Force of 1910-1917 was the original form in which the idea found expression. It was followed by the East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces of 1920-1932 with their coordinate Marine Corps Air Arm.

These forces were employed again and again as a component part of the Navy in carrying out amphibious missions of National policy over which the Navy exercised full command—Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Vera Cruz, and China.

Beginning at Wake and Midway Islands, Iceland and Guadalcanal, the FMF units were the first American ground forces ready to move and face the nation's enemies in World War II.

The Fleet Marine Force was tailor-made for the naval war in the Pacific. Its successes from the beginning, as the Marines of air and ground units spearheaded the advance toward Japan, are monuments to the far sighted Marine planners. The character of the Pacific campaigns was reflected in the organization of the naval forces involved. A balanced fleet, under naval command, provided the principal means for fight-

ing the varied but intimately related sea, land, and air battles involved in the prosecution of a naval campaign.

The concept and application of the theory of the balanced fleet was original with this country and had no precedent in British naval organization from which most U. S. naval forms had stemmed. We can be thankful for the wisdom of those who formulated our naval policy and foresaw the needs of a maritime power. Our balanced fleet of sea, air and land forces enabled this country to avoid such disasters as befell the British at Crete and Norway. In the Fleet Marines the United States Navy had a ground force ready to move and extend U. S. sea power.

World War II demonstrated that no one component of naval power wins a naval campaign. It is the coordinate effort of all elements—landing force, air, and combat vessels—that constitutes the naval combat team known as the balanced fleet. Thus the concept of the balanced fleet, with its Marine Forces, valid in the past and present,

will continue to be justified in the future. The Fleet Marine Force today is organized to fulfill its role as a part of American sea power. The divisions and air wings are kept in as fine a state of readiness as budgetary means permit.

Each year since the end of World War II the Fleet Marine Forces have executed extensive joint and special operations designed to maintain the combat forces in a high state of training and also to facilitate the continuous study and experiment with the latest thought in amphibious technique and equipment.

The famed First Marine Division and its supporting First Marine Air Wing are teamed with the Pacific Fleet and each year take parts in various combined operations. Operation "PENNY" and airlift operations on San Clemente

Island, the DEMONS I, II, and III; amphibious landings on the West Coast, MICOWEX and other cold weather training in Alaska, air support and instruction for U. S. Army amphibious training, demonstrations, field training, and assistance to the organized and volunteer reserves on their annual training—all help to keep these fine units trim and ready.

On the East Coast the somewhat larger Second Marine Division and Second Marine Air Wing are also constantly on the move.

In addition to keeping air and ground forces afloat in the Mediterranean as part of the Sixth Fleet, combined operations of all manner are part of the yearly training schedule.

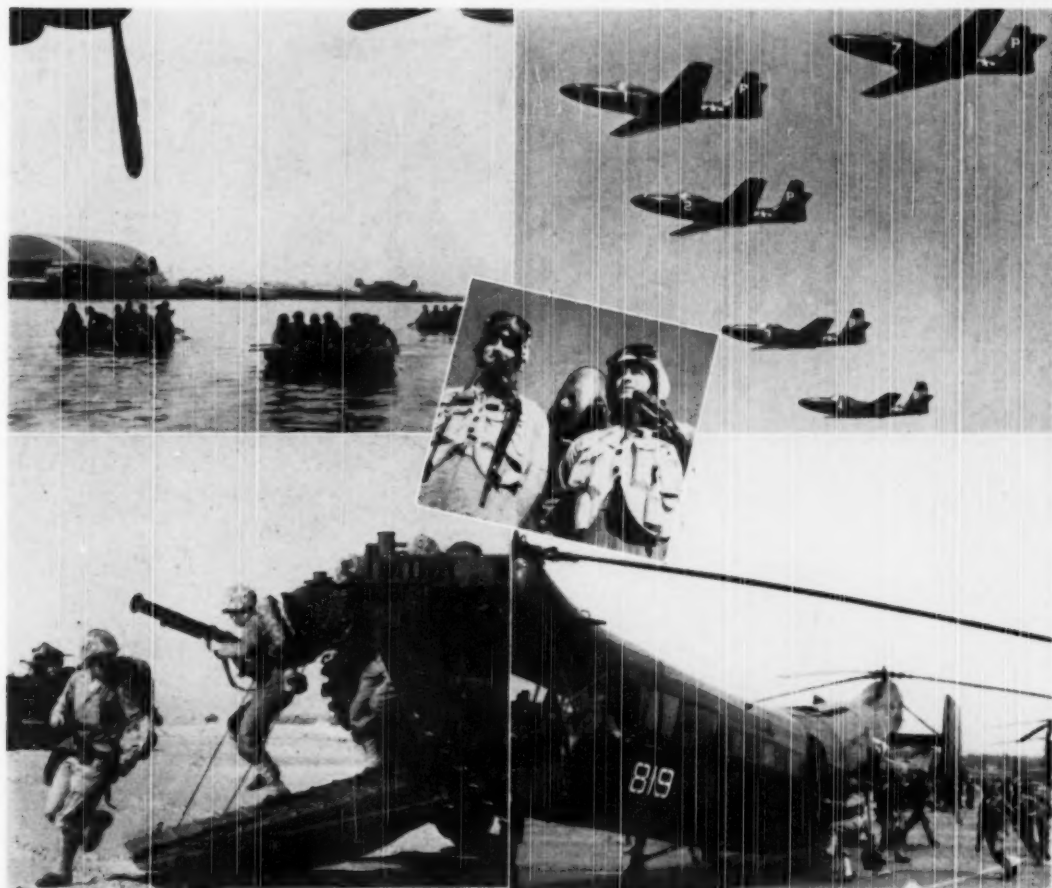
The extensive Fleet problems at Vieques, Puerto Rico, in 1948, 1949, and 1950 included Marine ground and

air units. Demonstrations for the public, field training, Army, Air Force, and Service School operations, all reveal the Fleet Marines of the Atlantic as a hard hitting member of the defense team. The Marines of FMF Lant also devote much of each Summer to the training of Marine Reserves.

In July of this year General MacArthur requested that combat ready Marine Corps units be sent to aid in the United Nations' defense of South Korea against Communist aggression. Units from the First Marine Division and First Marine Air Wing were moved to the Korean battle in a matter of days. This Marine Air-ground Team has since been augmented with additional FMF forces.

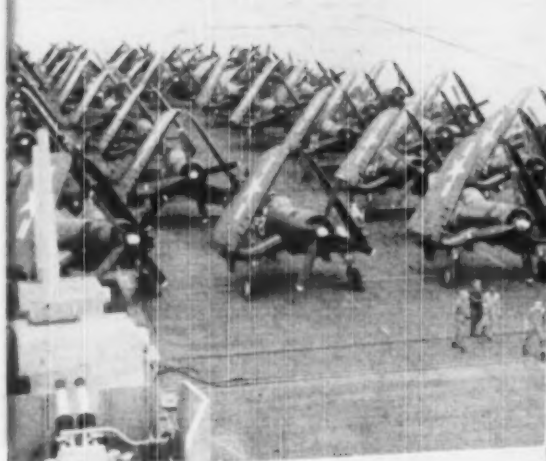
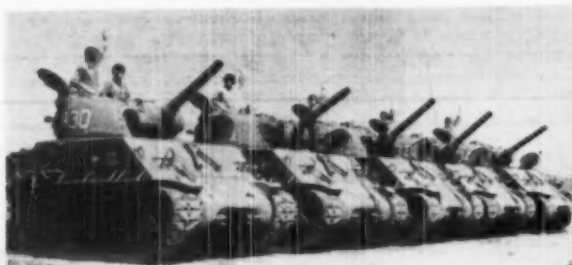
The World has again witnessed the mobility and readiness of the Fleet Marine Force.

TURN PAGE



## GROUND AND AIR TEAMS

## *ELEMENTS OF THE BALANCED FLEETS*





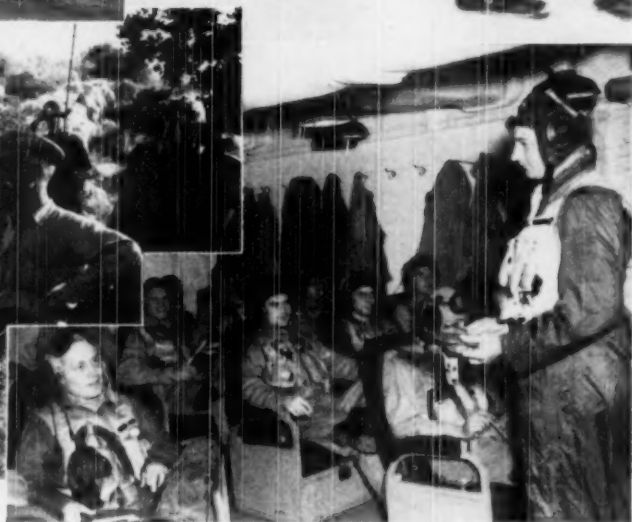
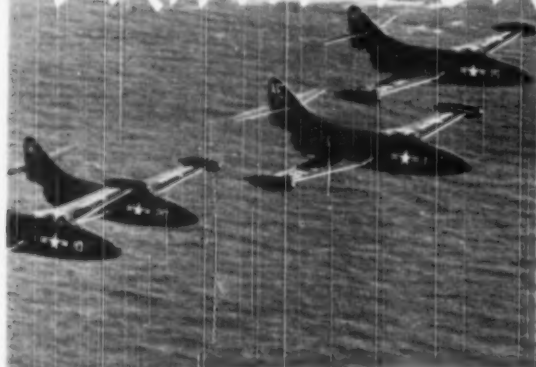
*IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC*

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THE FMF TODAY (cont.)

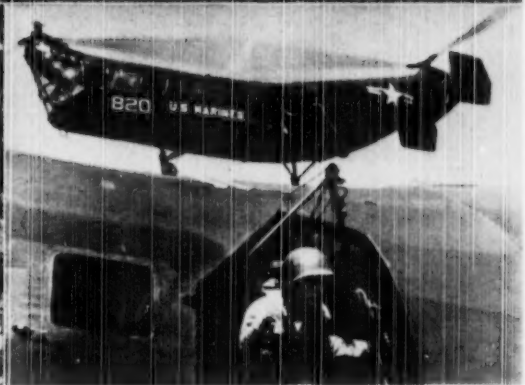
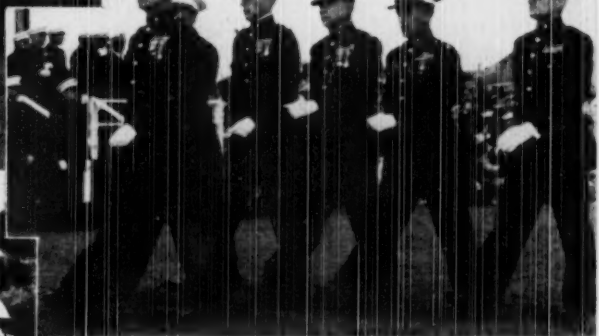
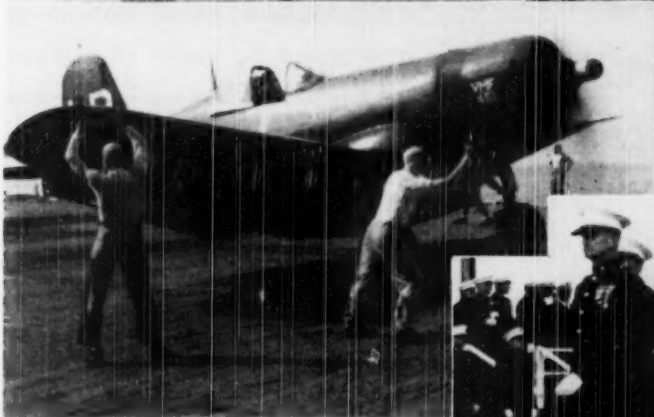
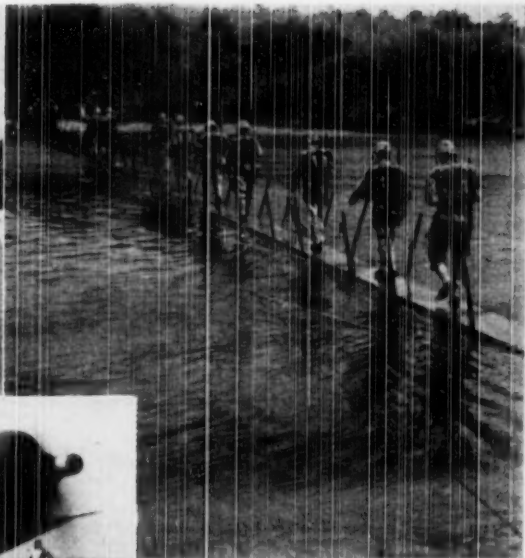
# TRAIN FOR ACTION



Jets of 2nd Wing at Operation "Portrex," Puerto Rico  
Admiral Sherman watches 8th Marines work at Crete  
2nd Division troops on a seven mile hike in Suda, Crete

2nd Division effects a beachhead at Vieques, Puerto Rico  
Air Group 11 pilots are briefed in Mediterranean area  
Inspection of carrier-borne Marines in the Mediterranean





1st Marine Division tanks slash through snow in Alaska  
2nd MAW planes of USS LEYTE over the Mediterranean  
Riflemen of the famous Sixth Marines maneuver on Crete

2nd Division in "Operation Crossover" at New River  
1st Division units pass in review in dress blue uniform  
Latest technique — Helicopter borne combat Marines

END

# Seagoing MARINES

by Sgt. Frank X. Goss

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Truly amphibious, they man their  
guns at sea, and stand-by to hit the beach  
whenever fighting men are needed



Seagoing Marines were aboard ship at Pearl Harbor at the start of World War II. In Tokyo Bay, men of the USS Missouri's seagoing detachment saw the surrender of the Jap Forces. Here they await the arrival of Allied officials

**A**LTHOUGH the Marine Corps' role in naval warfare has changed since 1775, Marines still consider themselves soldiers of the sea. This state of mind is a surprising fact because a majority of the present-day Marines have never served aboard ship. But it is a state of mind, and it will exist as long as there are Marines.

This seafaring attitude can be justified, for virtually all that is distinctive of a Marine can be traced to a shipboard beginning. His colorful uniform is a subdued version of the original Marine uniform authorized by Congress for shipboard wear. The salty idioms which flavor Marine speech identify him as a seagoing man, at least as far as influences and environment are concerned, and his *esprit de corps*—the hallmark of every Marine—was founded in the close quarters of a man-of-war.

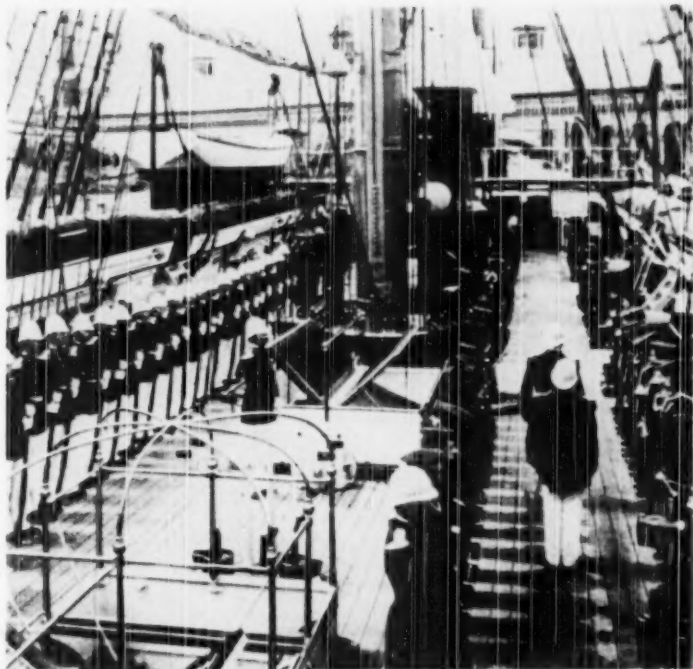
In organization, the Continental Marine Corps was patterned after the British Royal Marines. In recent years the Marine Corps and the Royal Marines have taken divergent paths but the solid foundation of *esprit de corps* and spit and polish laid by the British "Jollies" was inherited by the first seagoing Marines and passed on to the brothers who took to the land.

Probably, if there had been no Royal Marines, there would have been no U.S. Marine Corps. In Colonial America, Royal Marines were a familiar sight, and already enjoyed a reputation for steadfastness and military bearing. They date from 1664 and could appropriately call the U.S. Marine, "Son."

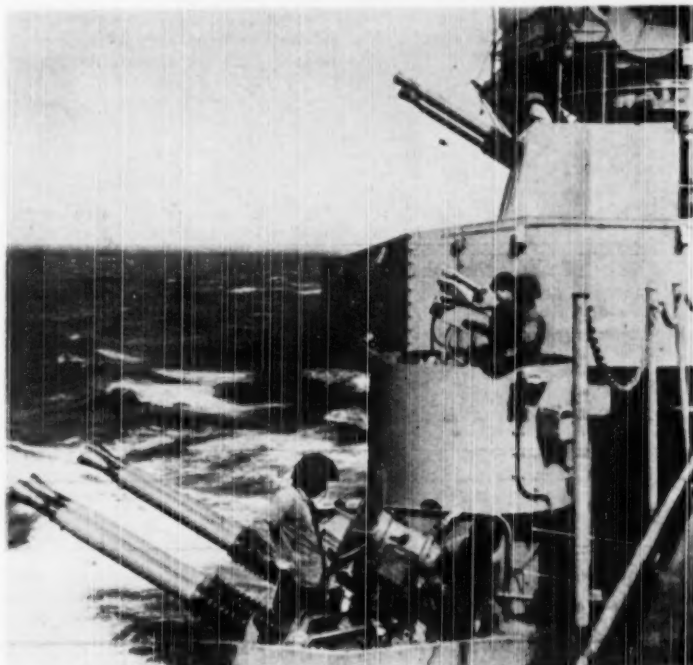
When Paul Revere galloped out of Boston with the word, "The British are coming!" he was heralding the approach of red-coated Royal Marines and a number of other British soldiers. Major Pitcairn, who spoke the historic words, "Disperse, ye rebels!" on Concord Green, was a Royal Marine officer. He died several months later while leading his men in the Battle of Bunker Hill. When the Marine Corps was founded, it had the shining example of the Royal Marines for emulation.

The Marines of old who served aboard the Continental Navy's sailing ships were marksmen, to a man. Their battle station was in the fighting tops—high in the rigging—where their steady hands and eagle eyes could direct musket fire at the officers and gunners of the enemy ship. Their action in the tops contributed at least one victory to the Navy. When the *Bon Homme Richard* battled the superior-gunned *Serapis* it was a Marine, high above the ship's deck, who dropped a grenade into the magazine of the British frigate and brought about the ship's surrender.

TURN PAGE



When this photo was taken in 1886 the sloop-of-war USS *Vandalia* was one of the few sailing craft remaining in the Navy. The ship was then 58 years old



Drill, 40-mm. battery. Marksmanship became a Marine tradition in the "fighting tops of the *Bon Homme Richard*." Our gunners try to be the best on the ship

## SEA GOING MARINES (cont.)



The shippers' orderly is more than a glorified bellhop—he's a big wheel! Only the sharpest Marines—neat and intelligent—rate the Orderly Assignment

In this day and age it is difficult to evaluate the worth of Marines in the tops. Admiral-Lord Nelson, Britain's greatest naval hero, would not send his Marines aloft because he felt he would be taking an unfair advantage of the enemy. Apparently the other naval commanders of the period did not reciprocate for Nelson, himself, met death at the hands of an enemy marksman posted in the rigging of a French ship during the battle of Trafalgar.

The seagoing Marines' role as disciplinarians stems from another "battle station" position of sailing-ship days. During battle, a portion of the Marine detachment was assigned to the waist of the ship where it maintained discipline among the force of naval gunners. In those days the gunners were prone to desert their posts if the action became too hot. In the waist of the ship the Marines were also in a position to repel boarders, or, if the situation allowed, form a boarding party of their own.

There is a persistent but wholly false tradition that a seagoing Marine saved the life of Stephen Decatur, Tripolitan War hero, by thrusting himself between

the naval officer and a cutlass-wielding pirate. The story goes that the Marine took the blow on the leather stock he wore as part of that era's Marine uniform. 'Tain't so.

Marines wore leather stocks about their necks from the time of the Revolutionary War until several decades after the end of the Civil War. The stocks earned one of the Marines' most famous nicknames—"Leatherneck." The leather stock has disappeared from uniform regulations but there is still the stiff, standing collar of the Dress Blues to remind Marines that they are the "Leathernecks."

Dress Blues were first worn by seagoing Marines. When the United States Marine Corps was formed in 1798, a uniform for the Continental Marines was a green coat with white lapels. In 1779 scarlet replaced the white.

During a cruise in the Corps, Marines "go ashore" if they rate liberty or "stay aboard" if they do not. When they get the "word" to "turn to" they often find themselves cleaning the "head" or "swabbing the deck." It's all part of being a Marine and, al-

though they may beat their gums about the "lash-up," say that it's "fouled up," and vow that they'll never "ship over," most of them would sign on again if the "scuttlebutt" said the outfit was about to "shove off" for China station or some other strange land. Sure, no one feels "four-o" if you can smoke only when the "smoking lamp" is lit, if the "galley" is putting out bum "chow," if the "bulkheads" have to be scrubbed every other night, or if you get the word to move "topside," then without warning are told to move your "gear" "below" again, and you can only say, "Aye, aye, sir!" But that's the Corps, and it's also an example of the language which reflects the Marine Corps' seagoing heritage.

Marion Hargrove, author of "See Here, Private Hargrove," phrased it aptly in an article for YANK, entitled, "The Magnificent Amphibians." He said, "A Marine is a military phenomenon who looks like a soldier, talks like a sailor, fights like a wildcat, and thinks like a princess of the blood royal." Marines definitely talk like sailors. As for the other points of description, you may judge for yourself.

If the old Corps' seagoing Marines were to board the ships of Uncle Sam's fleet today they wouldn't believe their eyes, but they would certainly find Marines performing these familiar, timeless, duties:

As ever, there would be the task of patrolling the ship—being the police force of the ships compliment, and ceremonial guard; there would be the Marine orderly, never far from the Captain, ready to come to his aid in an emergency or, more likely, to pass the word from the skipper to the officer of the deck. There would be Marines serving the secondary batteries—nowadays, the anti-aircraft batteries—in the old days, the muskets and small cannon in the fighting tops. There would be the constant preparation for amphibious operations, for the seagoing Marine, along with his offspring in the Fleet Marine Force, is primarily interested in the job of getting troops from ship to shore.

According to the Marine Corps Manual, it is the mission of the Marine detachments afloat "to provide a unit organized and trained for operations ashore, as a part of a landing force from vessels of a fleet, or an independent force for limited operations." In addition, the seagoing Marines are charged with the responsibility of manning the guns when needed, and keeping the internal security of the ship.

During World (continued on page 76)



# MARINE ATHLETES

**Heroes in battle, our Marines have gained their share of glory on the gridiron and the diamond!**

by Maj. John H. Papurca

**A**THLETICS in the Marine Corps are probably as old as the Corps itself; however, little has been written concerning Marine athletics prior to World War I. During that conflict, teams of the Corps came into prominence and the record of Marine achievement in the sport world gained momentum. "Over There," a football program, was inaugurated as a diversion for men who returned from the front lines after days and nights under fire. The football games in France excited so much interest that a sum of \$46,000 was lost in wagers by the Second Division Expeditionary Force when its team was defeated, 10-7, by the Fourth Division team. It is reported that between halves of that game a near riot caused five spectator Marines to be carried off the field on stretchers.

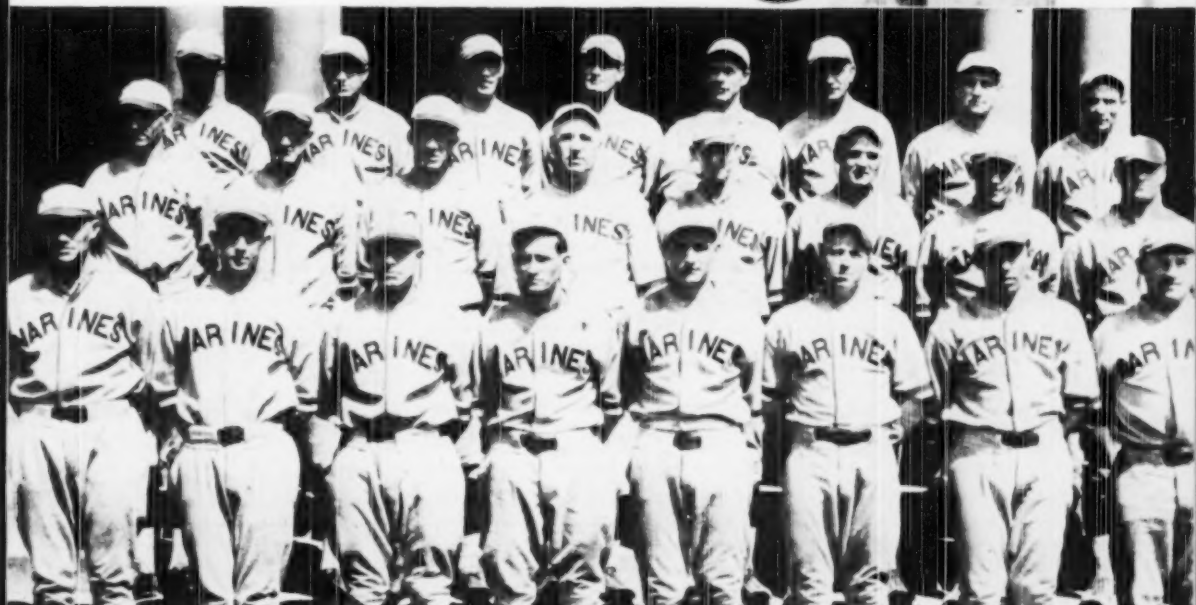
Returning Stateside at the end of hostilities, the Marines continued to

treat football seriously. In 1918 and 1919, the Mare Island Marines, from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif., were selected to play in the most famous of football bowl games, the Rose Bowl. The Marines won the classic in 1918 against Army's Camp Lewis by a score of 19 to 7. The following year a strong Navy team from Great Lakes, Ill., took the Bowl game with a 17-0 win.

From 1921 until the recent war, athletic teams from the Marine Base, now the Marine Corps Schools, at Quantico, Va., often represented the

**TURN PAGE**

Frank Goettge was called "football's greatest player"



In 1926 this Marine Ball Club shut out powerful Bucknell and Rutgers on successive days. Jim Baylis and Thomas Stolle pitched the no-hitters. A number of today's stars in the big leagues got their start in Marine Corps sports

## MARINE ATHLETES (cont.)



Outstanding athlete of the cinder paths, Lieutenant Conner Hollingsworth, won five firsts in track and field events at the 1948 All-Marine Corps Track Meet

Corps as a whole. The teams won over all types of competition and became service champions in football, baseball and basketball.

In the early 1920s, under the command of the late Major General Smedley D. Butler, sometimes referred

to as the father of present day athletics in the Marine Corps, the Quantico Marines produced football teams which rated with the best collegiate teams. One of its outstanding records was compiled by the 1924 team. Only Vanderbilt managed to cross Quantico's goal line that year while one sided victories were scored over Georgetown, Carnegie Tech, University of Detroit, Dickinson, Catholic University, and two service teams.

In the years which followed other victories were scored over the teams of Temple, Villanova, St. Bonaventure, Wake Forest, and many other name colleges. On occasion, the team lost to, or was tied by teams such as Michigan and Vanderbilt. The strong Marine football team of that day boasted the famous names of Liversedge, Whaling, Goettge, Sanderson and McHenry. Today four of these great players of earlier days carry the rank of Brigadier General. The exploits of these men on the gridiron have become a part of the Corps' history along with their deeds in past Marine campaigns. Of the five, Brigadier



Present day member of Marine Hall of Fame is star back, Lt. Joe Bartos

"Harry, the Horse" Liversedge made football history, is a general today!

General McHenry recently retired from active service.

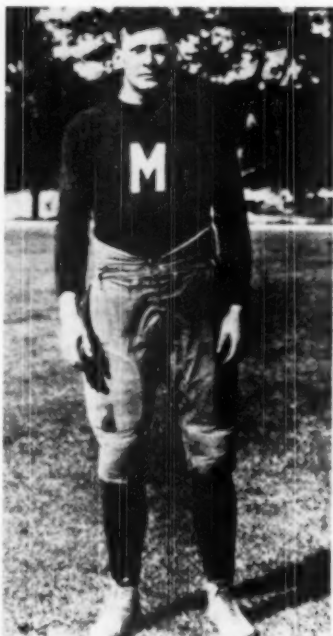
Perhaps the greatest player of them all was Goettge. Grantland Rice, dean of sports writers, attended a game in which Goettge was playing and stated that on that day Goettge was the greatest football player he had ever seen. Goettge, a colonel early in the recent war, lost his life when he was ambushed by the Japs on Guadalcanal. Had he survived, he too may well have attained the rank of general officer.

The popularity and success of football through the 1920s paved the way for emphasis on other sports. Baseball and basketball became very popular and individuals participated in such sports as track and swimming.

At the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium, Liversedge, the football star, was entered in the shot-put event and gained considerable recognition by taking third, the only place made by an American in the event.

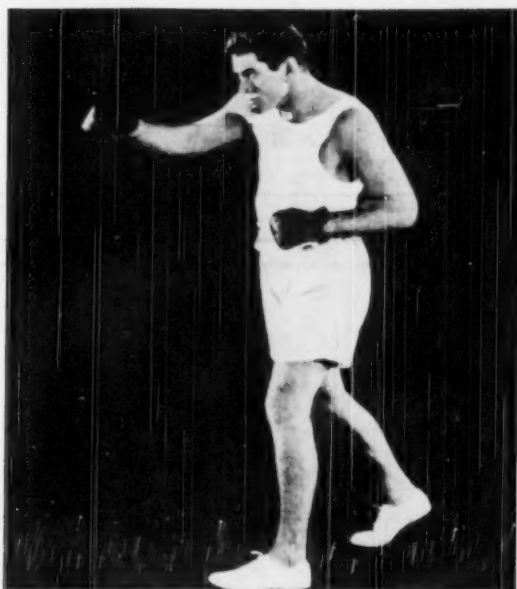
In 1925 Lieutenant W. G. Farrell established a new national AAU record in the 440-yard breast stroke swimming event.

In September, 1926, a young former A. E. F. Marine who had made a name for himself in World War I by boxing in France, stepped in to the ring against Jack Dempsey in Philadelphia. After ten rounds, Gene Tunney was crowned the new World's Heavyweight Champion. Lieutenant Tunney (Reserve)





The late "Swede" Larson and Johnny Beckett, stars who became coaches and brought Marine football national fame



Gene Tunney, former Marine of the AEF, took the world's heavyweight title from Jack Dempsey in Philadelphia, 1926

defended his title against Dempsey in Chicago one year later and won on points at the end of ten rounds. He retired in 1928 after knocking out Tom Heeney in New York in the 11th round.

The Marine Baseball Team was on the march in 1926 also, playing a heavy collegiate schedule which established what is probably still a record when on two successive days they won no-hit ball games against strong Rutgers and Bucknell teams. Honors for those two games go to James Baylis and Thomas Stolle of the 1926 Marine baseball team.

In basketball Marine teams were meeting equal success. The big teams in the East, Quantico and Parris Island, continued to concentrate on collegiate schedules. In those days of basketball the game had not reached the high scoring proportions it enjoys today. Nevertheless, in 1929 a Marine by the name of Bishop playing for the Parris Island team scored 8 points in 60 seconds against Catawba College.

In the 1920's, polo became popular in the nation. The Marines, keeping abreast of the times, organized a polo team in 1929 in the interests of "good health, comradeship, and pleasure". This, however, was not the first Marine polo team for in the earlier days it was played in Haiti and Peking by our Marines stationed there. The Quantico team became proficient and engaged the polo teams of Fort Humphreys,

Langley Field, and Fort Monroe. It is interesting to note that several members of that team also rose to distinguished general officer rank: Lieutenant General Pedro A. DelValle, now retired; Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., present commanding general of FMF Pac; and Brigadier General James P. S. Devereux, hero of Wake Island, also retired.

During the late 1920's and early 1930's the Marines became consistent winners of the President's Cup, emblematic of football supremacy among the services. Of the eight years it remained in competition on the East Coast, the Marines won it five times. This apparently was why it was sometimes referred to as the "Marines Cup". In 1932 the Cup was sent to the West Coast for competition among the services there. No one seems to know what has become of it since.

Through the 1930's, successful Marine Corps Athletic teams flourished on both the East and West Coasts. In the West the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, Calif., played colleges both large and small. On a season's schedule could be found UCLA, Santa Clara, Southern California, Pomona, and others. In the East, Quantico was playing Dartmouth, Syracuse, Fordham, Loyola, Holy Cross, and similar teams. Included in the schedules were games with other service teams. High scoring Marine football teams were as

common then as today. On one occasion a Quantico team defeated another service team 110-0.

At the outset of hostilities in 1941 and during the war, athletic activity waned except for an occasional great team on the East Coast, West Coast, or Pearl Harbor. These teams were usually made up of professional or collegiate stars which swelled the ranks of all services.

True Marine Corps athletic teams came into being again in 1946 when the All-Navy Sports Program was re-established. Prior to the war the program included only a few sports and was organized primarily on a local basis. From time to time championships were held in the popular team sports with no definite set policy or objective in view. Today this program is established with planned policies, rules, and regulations. It provides maximum benefits to Marine and Navy personnel either as participants or spectators and includes baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, football, golf, pistol, softball, swimming, tennis, and wrestling.

Until recently the All-Navy program arranged a system of eliminations, making it possible for the best team in the Pacific and West Coast area to meet the best team in the Atlantic and East Coast area for the Naval Service Championship.

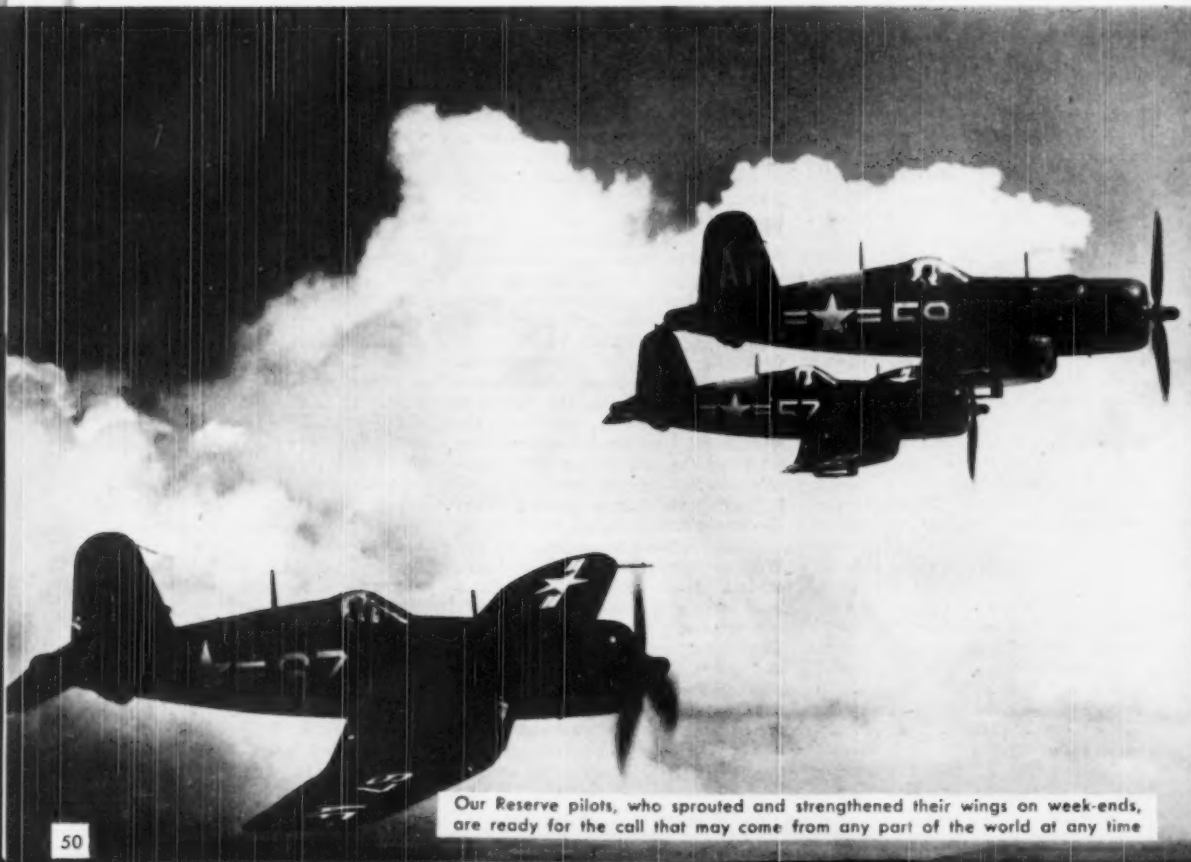
In the three years of the Navy-wide sports program, (continued on page 76)

# **THE MARINE RESERVES— *READY***



by TSgt. Ronald D. Lyons

Leatherneck Staff Writer



Our Reserve pilots, who sprouted and strengthened their wings on week-ends, are ready for the call that may come from any part of the world at any time





Marine Reservists of New London, Conn. hit the beach Little Creek, Va. These men are members of 'C' Company, 1st Infantry Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Organized Reserve

**W**HEN a man gambles with his money, his life, or his future, he likes to feel that the odds are 50-50 or better. If he can team up with a dependable partner the chances of winning are much greater.

More than 127,000 Marine Reserves are partners of the Regular Marine Corps; partners we can count on today or tomorrow whenever the chips are down. This combination ran up an impressive record of wins in World War II, proving to all hands that the Regulars needed the support of their Reserve buddies for the big gamble. The same goes for Big Joe Reserve. He too appreciates the know-how of his Regular friends who can make a quick shuffle with a hot deck.

This combo has come a long way since their penny-ante days before War I.

In 1917, less than one year after its birth, the Marine Corps Reserve numbered no more than nine officers and 33 enlisted men. An insignificant start, perhaps, but it didn't mean a thing once the Marine Reserves dealt themselves a hand in World War I. Although they found themselves swallowed by regiments and other units of the Regular establishment, the Reserves

fought with individual distinction as evidenced by the combat records of the famous Fifth and Sixth Regiments and the First Marine Aviation Force in France.

Following the usual fate of war-time outfits, the World War I Reserves slipped into obscurity when the shooting stopped. They started a comeback in 1926 by organizing drill units, but progress was hampered by lack of funds for the rental and construction of armories. But for the efforts of a few small groups of men who drilled weekly without pay, the struggling Marine Corps Reserves might have gone under.

Congress heaved them a lifeline in 1935 when it established an authorized Reserve of 485 officers and 6500 enlisted men and a volunteer stand-by Reserve of 2156 officers and 16,050 enlisted. That lifeline was to pay untold dividends six years later when the Japs began dealing off the bottom. Before the shuffle was over, the Nips found themselves across the table from 500,000 poker-faced Marines—70 per cent of whom were Reserves! (This percentage includes 18,000 Women Reserves.)

Wheeling and dealing with the best.

these part-time Marines checked their cinches when they had them, or bluffed when they were short-handed. It worked, and the Nips were raised out of their ancestral seats.

With the Pacific for a gaming board, and the sky the limit, USMCs and USMCRs played for keeps. Of course, they lost their pants on Bataan and Corregidor, but they won them back on Okinawa. Opponents cleaned, the Reserves and Regulars cashed their blue chips for a new lease on "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But today the Reserves haven't forgotten how they played their cards during the biggest blood game of all time. That explains why they're not overlooking the possibility of some joker breaking out a cold deck in the future with the idea in mind of challenging Uncle Samuel to sit in on another session. They know, too, the stakes will be higher next time; world domination for the winner, annihilation for the loser.

In a message to the National Conference of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, President Truman declared, "The Marine Corps is playing a leading role in developing the highly-trained type of Reserve our

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# THE MARINE RESERVES READY (cont.)



Hard-charging Reserves of 'C' Company, 15th Infantry Battalion, USMCR (O), Little Rock, Arkansas, are trained in realistic assault at Camp Lejeune, N. C.



No one knew what lay ahead when Chicago's 9th Infantry Battalion mustered its men for active duty, November, 1940



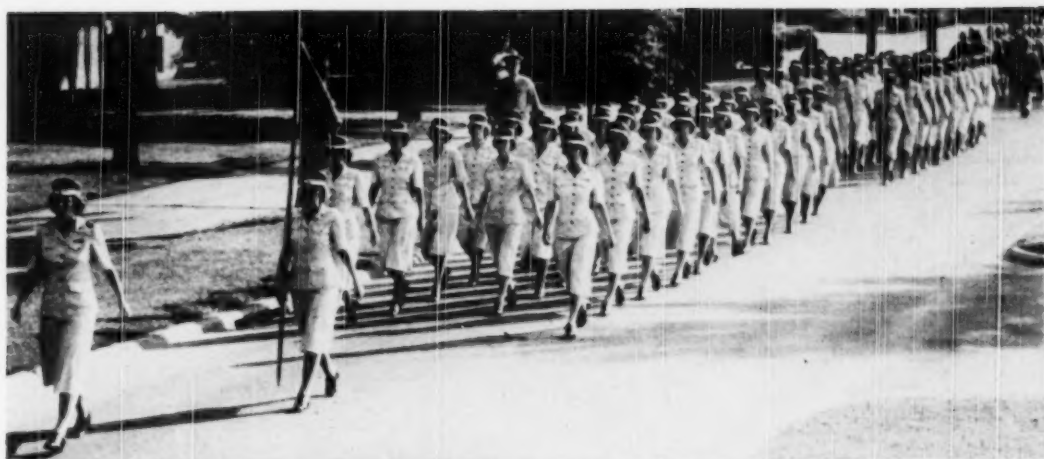
Crew Members of a 155-mm. howitzer stand by their gun, Reserves—ready!

country must have to remain secure until international tensions lessen."

That statement boldly supports the Reserve's mission, as stated by Major General Merwin H. Silverthorn, USMC, Director, Marine Corps Reserve. "To provide a trained force of officers and enlisted personnel in the Organized Reserve and a reservoir of trained and partially trained officer and enlisted personnel in the Volunteer Reserve, for the integration into and assimilation by the Fleet Marine Forces of the Regular Marine Corps in the event of mobilization or national emergency."

Thanks to the foresight and personal concern of Gen. Silverthorn, the Reserves are more cognizant of their mission now than ever before. During the past several months many Reserve units and many individuals have been ordered to active duty. Many are already in the Korean game because some joker there tried to play a fast hand.

A breakdown of the Reserve units reveals a strength of 1241 officers and enlisted men in the Fleet Reserve; 39,649 officers and enlisted in the Organized Reserve; and 86,585 officers and enlisted in the Volunteer Reserve. When totalled, these figures represent 127,475 reasons why a vast training



When the chips were down during World War II, 18,000 Women Reserves fell in step with the Regular Marines. Purpose of the Organized Women Reserve in peace time is to be ready for duty in case of a national emergency



Seldom seen on the ground, these Reserve flyers never pass up opportunities to log a few more hours in the air



Students, Platoon Leaders Class, give much attention to heavy machine guns during summer sessions at Quantico



Simulated war, fringed with barbed wire, enlivens combat training for Los Angeles, Calif. Reserves. They're part

of 13th Infantry Battalion, landing at Aliso Beach, Camp Pendleton. Conditioning like this keeps Reserve ready

TURN PAGE

# THE MARINE RESERVES READY (cont.)



Uncle Sam needn't worry about the morale, health, or esprit of the Knoxville, Tennessee Reserves. After two weeks of summer training, they're still smiling



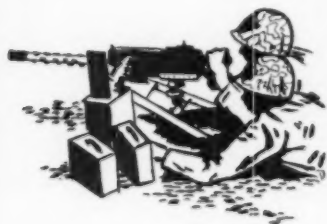
Loading practice bombs on Corsairs may not be everyone's idea of week-end fun, but Organized Marine Corps Air Reserves seem to get a bang out of it

program is conducted annually for the Reserves.

Individually and collectively, the Marine Corps Reserve, air and ground, work hand in hand with the regular Marine Corps. One hundred sixty-eight officers and 431 enlisted men from the Regular establishment, plus 387 officers and 2273 enlisted Marine Corps Reservists, on continuous active duty, form the connecting links.

Aviation component of the Organized Reserve is currently made up of 30 fighter squadrons and 11 ground control intercept squadrons located at 25 naval air stations throughout the United States. Members of the aviation squadrons have trained on alternate weekends at the naval air station where they are based. They also fly to coastal Marine Corps Air Stations every Summer for 15 days of active duty.

The ground element was composed of 131 separately administered units situated in 121 cities. Its training program consists of weekly drill periods at home in addition to annual Summer encampments for field maneuvers. Of interest is the fact that 98 per cent of the officers and 27 per cent of the enlisted personnel are veterans.



Volunteer Reserves consists of Reservists who are not members of the Organized Reserve. Included within their makeup are ground and aviation, general duty and specialist officers and enlisted personnel, women officer and enlisted personnel, and men and women officer trainees. Male officer candidates are members of the Platoon Leaders Class, an officer procurement program conducted in accredited colleges and universities of the United States. Women candidates are members of the Women Marine Officers Training Class.

Mere existence of the Marine Corps Reserve has been justified by past accomplishments.

One old-timer said, "It's a comfy feeling to be sittin' with an ace up your sleeve when a smoke stacker tries to buy a pot."

Events in Korea are proving once again the wisdom of a good partner in the game when some joker starts to deal a fast hand from a hot deck.





The Washington D. C. Organized Reserve unit, first to be called up in the Korean emergency, is typical of Marine

Reserve detachments over the Nation. All of our organized ground units, some aviation units, are now on active duty

#### ORGANIZED MARINE CORPS RESERVE GROUND UNITS

1st Infantry Battalion,  
New York 61, N.Y.  
"C" Co., 1st Infantry Battalion,  
New London, Conn.  
2d Infantry Battalion,  
Boston 10, Mass.  
"B" Co., 2d Infantry Battalion,  
Hingham, Mass.  
"D" Co., 2d Infantry Battalion,  
Springfield, Mass.  
"E" Co., 2d Infantry Battalion,  
Burlington, Vt.  
3d Infantry Battalion,  
St. Louis 7, Mo.  
"C" Co., 3d Infantry Battalion,  
Springfield 2, Mo.  
4th Infantry Battalion,  
Minneapolis 17, Minn.  
"B" Co., 4th Infantry Battalion,  
Duluth 6, Minn.  
"C" Co., 4th Infantry Battalion,  
Rockford, Ill.  
5th Infantry Battalion,  
Washington 1, D.C.  
"B" Co., 5th Infantry Battalion,  
Lynchburg, Va.  
"D" Co., 5th Infantry Battalion,  
Cumberland, Md.  
"E" Co., 5th Infantry Battalion,  
Charlottesville, Va.

6th Infantry Battalion,  
Philadelphia 12, Pa.  
"B" Co., 6th Infantry Battalion,  
Reading, Pa.  
"D" Co., 6th Infantry Battalion,  
Altoona, Pa.  
"E" Co., 6th Infantry Battalion,  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
7th Infantry Battalion,  
Cleveland 15, Ohio  
"C" Co., 7th Infantry Battalion,  
Columbus 3, Ohio  
"D" Co., 7th Infantry Battalion,  
Akron 6, Ohio  
8th Infantry Battalion,  
Toledo 11, Ohio  
"C" Co., 8th Infantry Battalion,  
East Peoria, Ill.  
"D" Co., 8th Infantry Battalion,  
Grand Rapids 3, Mich.  
9th Infantry Battalion,  
Chicago 11, Ill.  
"A" Co., 9th Infantry Battalion,  
Cicero, Ill.  
"B" Co., 9th Infantry Battalion,  
Evanston, Ill.  
10th Infantry Battalion,  
New Orleans 19, La.  
"C" Co., 10th Infantry Battalion,  
Shreveport, La.  
"D" Co., 10th Infantry Battalion,  
Savannah, Ga.

11th Infantry Battalion,  
Seattle 9, Wash.  
"B" Co., 11th Infantry Battalion,  
Aberdeen, Wash.  
"C" Co., 11th Infantry Battalion,  
Tacoma 2, Wash.  
"D" Co., 11th Infantry Battalion,  
Spokane, Wash.  
"E" Co., 11th Infantry Battalion,  
Shelby, Mont.  
12th Infantry Battalion,  
San Francisco, Calif.  
"B" Co., 12th Infantry Battalion,  
Fresno, Calif.  
"C" Co., 12th Infantry Battalion,  
San Anselmo, Calif.  
"D" Co., 12th Infantry Battalion,  
Santa Barbara, Calif.  
13th Infantry Battalion,  
Los Angeles 12, Calif.  
"A" Co., 13th Infantry Battalion,  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
"B" Co., 13th Infantry Battalion,  
Seal Beach, Calif.  
"C" Co., 13th Infantry Battalion,  
Compton, Calif.  
"D" Co., 13th Infantry Battalion,  
Pearl Harbor, T.H.  
"E" Co., 13th Infantry Battalion,  
Tucson, Ariz.  
14th Infantry Battalion,  
Houston 4, Texas

"B" Co., 14th Infantry Battalion,  
Galveston, Texas  
"C" Co., 14th Infantry Battalion,  
Nashville, Tenn.  
15th Infantry Battalion,  
Little Rock, Ark.  
"A" Co., 15th Infantry Battalion,  
Austin 22, Texas  
"B" Co., 15th Infantry Battalion,  
Corpus Christi, Texas  
16th Infantry Battalion,  
Indianapolis 23, Ind.  
"C" Co., 16th Infantry Battalion,  
Evansville 12, Ind.  
"D" Co., 16th Infantry Battalion,  
Louisville 13, Ky.  
17th Infantry Battalion,  
Detroit 14, Mich.  
"B" Co., 17th Infantry Battalion,  
Dearborn, Mich.  
18th Infantry Battalion,  
Omaha 11, Nebr.  
"B" Co., 18th Infantry Battalion,  
Ft. Wayne 4, Ind.  
"C" Co., 18th Infantry Battalion,  
Milwaukee 4, Wisc.  
19th Infantry Battalion,  
Brooklyn 32, N.Y.  
"A" Co., 19th Infantry Battalion,  
New York 27, N.Y.

TURN PAGE

## RESERVES (cont.)

"B" Co., 19th Infantry Battalion,  
Rochester, N.Y.

"C" Co., 19th Infantry Battalion,  
New Rochelle, N.Y.

20th Infantry Battalion,  
Oklahoma City 5, Okla.

"B" Co., 20th Infantry Battalion,  
Tulsa, Okla.

"C" Co., 20th Infantry Battalion,  
San Antonio, Texas

21st Infantry Battalion,  
Dover, N.J.

"B" Co., 21st Infantry Battalion,  
Bayonne, N.J.

"D" Co., 21st Infantry Battalion,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Richmond 24, Va.

"C" Btry., 1st 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Petersburg, Va.

2d 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Los Angeles 12, Calif.

"C" Btry., 1st 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Pico, Calif.

3d 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Rome, Ga.

"B" Btry., 3d 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Augusta, Ga.

"C" Btry., 3d 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Decatur, Ga.

4th 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Portland, Ore.

"B" Btry., 4th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Eugene, Ore.

"C" Btry., 4th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Salem, Ore.

5th 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Kansas City 8, Mo.

6th 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

"B" Btry., 6th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
St. Joseph 3, Mo.

"C" Btry., 6th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Waterloo, Iowa

7th 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Dayton, Ohio

"B" Btry., 7th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Canton 4, Ohio

"B" Btry., 7th 105-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Jackson, Miss.

1st 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Philadelphia 12, Pa.

2d 155-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Dallas 2, Texas

"A" Btry., 2d 155-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Fort Worth, Texas

"C" Btry., 2d 155-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Tuscarora, Texas

3d 155-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Providence, R.I.

"C" Btry., 3d 155-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Newport, R.I.

4th 155-mm. Howitzer Battalion,  
Birmingham 4, Ala.

"B" Btry., 4th 155-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

"C" Btry., 4th 155-mm. Howitzer  
Battalion,  
Meridian, Miss.

1st 90-mm. AAA Gun Battalion,  
Chicago 9, Ill.

"D" Btry., 1st 90-mm. AAA Gun  
Battalion,  
Augusta, Maine

1st 155-mm. Gun Battalion,  
Denver, Colo.

"B" Btry., 1st 155-mm. Gun  
Battalion, Vallejo, Calif.

1st 40-mm. Gun Battery,  
Lexington, Ky.

10th Amphibian Tractor Battalion,  
Tampa, Fla.

11th Amphibian Tractor Battalion,  
Norfolk 11, Va.

"B" Co., 11th AmTracBn.,  
Portsmouth, Va.

"C" Co., 11th Amphibian Tractor  
Battalion,  
Fredericksburg, Va.

12th Amphibian Tractor Battalion,  
San Francisco, Calif.

"B" Co., 12th AmTracBn.,  
Moffett Field, Calif.

"C" Co., 12th AmTracBn.,  
Stockton, Calif.

1st Amphibian Truck Co.,  
Houston, Texas

10th Tank Battalion,  
Syracuse, N.Y.

11th Tank Battalion,  
San Diego 40, Calif.

"B" Co., 11th Tank Battalion,  
Oceanside, Calif.

1st Engineer Company,  
Albany, N.Y.

2d Engineer Company,  
Wichita, Kans.

9th Engineer Company,  
South Bend, Ind.

10th Engineer Company,  
Youngstown, Ohio

11th Engineer Battalion,  
Baltimore 30, Md.

12th Engineer Company,  
Ogden, Utah

13th Engineer Company,  
Green Bay, Wisc.

14th Engineer Company,  
Huntington, W. Va.

15th Engineer Company,  
Lynn, Mass.

16th Engineer Company,  
Roanoke, Va.

17th Engineer Company,  
Portland, Ore.

18th Engineer Company,  
Portland 3, Maine

19th Engineer Company,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

20th Engineer Company,  
South Charleston, W. Va.

21st Engineer Company,  
Rock Island, Ill.

5th Signal Company,  
Washington 6, D.C.

10th Signal Company,  
Worcester, Mass.

11th Signal Company,  
Long Beach 2, Calif.

12th Signal Company,  
Oakland, Calif.

13th Signal Company,  
Chicago 9, Ill.

14th Signal Company,  
Brooklyn 29, N.Y.

15th Signal Company,  
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

## ORGANIZED MARINE CORPS RESERVE AVIATION UNITS

NAS, Anacostia, D.C.  
VMF-321  
MGCIS-24

NAS, Akron, Ohio  
VMF-231

NAS, Atlanta, Ga.  
VMF-351  
MGCIS-15

NAS, Birmingham, Ala.  
VMF-541

NAS, Columbus, Ohio  
VMF-244  
MGCIS-25

NAS, Dallas, Texas  
VMF-111  
VMF-112  
MGCIS-20

NAS, Denver, Colo.  
VMF-236  
MGCIS-23

NAS, Glenview, Ill.  
VMF-121  
MGCIS-22

NAS, Grosse Ile, Mich.  
VMF-251  
MGCIS-19

NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.  
VMF-144

NAS, Lincoln, Neb.  
VMF-113

NAS, Los Alamitos, Calif.  
VMF-123

VMF-241  
MGCIS-18

NAS, Memphis, Tenn.  
VMF-124

NAS, Miami, Fla.  
VMF-142

NAS, Minneapolis, Minn.

VMF-213  
VMF-234  
MGCIS-16

NAS, New Orleans, La.  
VMF-143

NAS, New York, N.Y.  
VMF-132  
VMF-232

NAS, Niagara Falls, N.Y.  
VMF-441

NAS, Norfolk, Va.  
VMF-233

NAS, Oakland, Calif.  
VMF-141

NAS, Olathe, Kans.  
VMF-215

NAS, Seattle, Wash.

VMF-216  
NAS, Squantum, Mass.

VMF-217  
VMF-235

MGCIS-21  
NAS, St. Louis, Mo.

VMF-221  
NAS, Willow Grove, Pa.

VMF-451  
MGCIS-17

END

# **Arme** **MARKSMEN**

by Mr. M. J. Abribat and  
 SSgt. Robert W. Tallent

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Since the turn of the century, Corps  
 hotshots have been in the International V-Ring

A lot of hellish devices have been spawned and developed by armies during the last few centuries of applied warfare, but the generals still have their blue chips riding on the individual infantryman and his rifle. Of course, he's not a good bet if he isn't courageous, well trained and more than slightly fearless. Even at

that he isn't worth a particular damn if he can't hold his ground and hit a target with a rifle.

In the late 1890s the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General Charles Heywood, visualized what a well trained band of marksmen might accomplish in battle. His theories were borne out later in World War I when

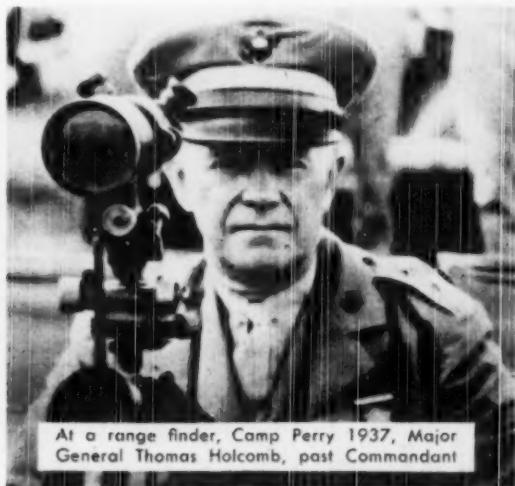
the Marines moved into the front lines and opened a withering fire on German infantry at 500 yards—the first time that accurate unit fire had ever been delivered at that extreme range with the rifle.

But 20 years before Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, the Commandant was faced with the problem of instilling in

**TURN PAGE**



Master Gunnery Sergeant Thomas J. Jones  
 winner of Presidents' Match at Perry, 1939



At a range finder, Camp Perry 1937, Major  
 General Thomas Holcomb, past Commandant

## MARINE MARKSMEN (cont.)



TSgt. Percy Hawes set pistol mark in the 1948 matches held at Quantico



TSgt. F. H. Butcher holds the prized McDougal trophy in '48 at Quantico



TSgt. Walter Devine was the man to beat for 1948 Lauchheimer Trophy

Marines the importance of long range marksmanship. Armies of that day were still deciding issues at close quarters in no holds-barred scrapping. The Commandant, whose long service had made him wise in the ways of the individual Marine, decided that the way to get good riflemen was to pit them against thorough competition. There were no wars in progress at the moment so he chose the next best method—placing Marines in matches against the world's best riflemen. He started a legend that has since been told and retold in squad rooms and barracks the world around wherever men under arms gather—the way of a Marine with a rifle. But this reputation wasn't to be made easily, and it would be established by many men.

The Commandant ordered his Inspector of Target Practice to attend the annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J., during the competition for the Hilton Trophy. The Inspector was instructed to observe the system of target practice firing at the match and to pick up any additional dope which might prove useful in preparing Marines for outside competition. The Inspector returned from Sea Girt to face a scarcity of team material in the Corps. The selection of candidates had to be based not only on their proficiency as rifle shots at that time, but upon the interest and aptitude they displayed in theoretical and practical instructions.

A team was organized in 1898 and trained for entry in the Hilton Trophy Match at Sea Girt, but the Spanish American war and the demand for Marines to serve at sea and stations forced the cancellation of plans for entering the match.

After the *Maine* was suitably consecrated to memory, the Marines went back on the ranges to resume their own long-range experiments. In 1901 the governor of New Jersey invited the



Major H. L. Smith, coach of 1928 American International Rifle Team

Marine Corps to enter a team in the Hilton Trophy Match. The match corresponded in competitive value to the National Trophy Match in later years.

Members of that '01 team consisted of officers and men available from the East Coast stations only. Those holding the highest scores in record practice during the season were picked to go to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md. About this time Marines started viewing the various phases of marksmanship firing as a new sport. Membership on the Marine Corps Team Squad was considered almost the equivalent of leave. They have held this opinion ever since that time.

After the first team had been assembled they were run through a preliminary practice on the new range at the Naval Academy. After the prelims, two officers and 14 enlisted men were selected to go to Sea Girt for further training. After workouts there, a team of 12 shooters was selected.

The Hilton Trophy Match was held in September and the Marine Team took sixth place. Not an auspicious start exactly, but good, considering the short practice allotted the Marines.

It was sixth place for the team again in '02, but this time they fired 59 points over the record of the previous year. They still were not ready for the stiff competition at Sea Girt.

During this match in '02 the executive officer detected signs of greatness in a Marine shooter, he was Lieutenant Thomas Holcomb who later became Commandant and retired in 1943 as the Corps' first four star general.

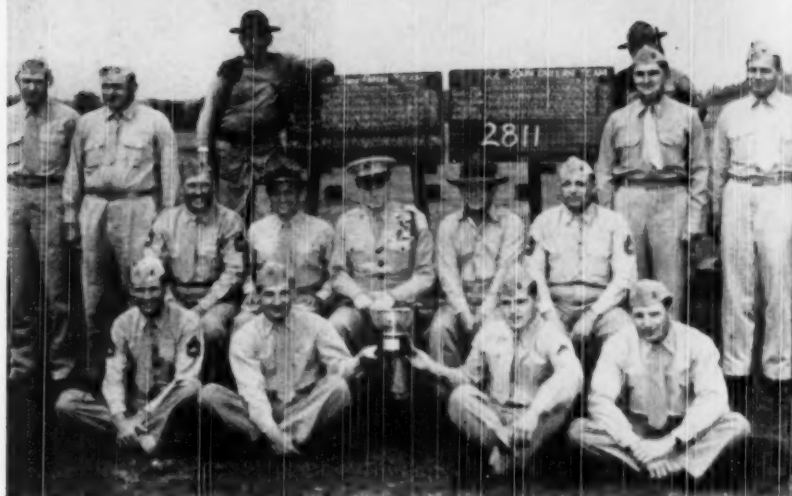
Convinced that Lieut. Holcomb was of international caliber, the executive officer invited him to compete for a place on the American Team which was to be sent to Ottawa for competition with teams from Great Britain and Canada. The shooting in Canada was for the Palma Trophy.

Holcomb at that time had very little





Three of the Marines' finest shots: M. Billing; W. Fletcher; T. Barrier



Southeastern team, winners of the Inter-division Rifle Team Match, Quantico, 1948, pose with Lieutenant General L. C. Shepherd and their coveted trophy

experience in long-range firing, however he accepted the invitation and his performance in the tryouts gave him a place on the team. The Marine team enjoyed the prestige of having one of their members placed on the American squad, after what they considered a mediocre showing for them at Sea Girt.

In Ottawa the young lieutenant gave the Corps its first official honor in marksmanship. His deeds are outlined in the following report of the Inspector of Target Practice to the Commandant:

"I deem it a special pleasure to report that in the Palma Team Match, Lieutenant Holcomb of the Marine

Corps, who was a member of the American Team, made the highest individual total, and therefore won the gold medal, which is given to the participant making the highest score.

"In view of the fact that members of all the teams competing were selected from the best long-distance marksmen of their respective countries, this medal won by Lieutenant Holcomb really entitles him to be considered the long-distance shot of the world, an honor which reflects great credit upon the Corps."

Rifle matches went into the "big time" in 1903 as authorized by

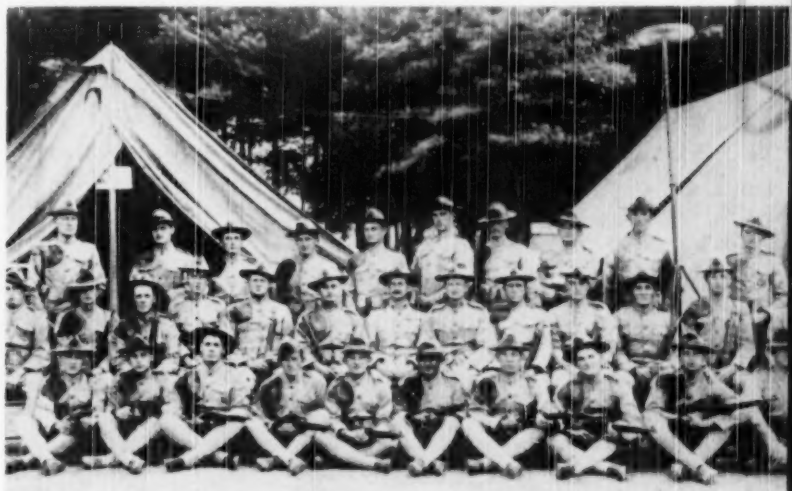
Congress and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary set up a board to draw the conditions under which the matches would be fired. The board later became known as the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Among the charter members of this group was Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Lauchheimer, then Inspector of Target Practice. Sea Girt was selected as the site for the first match in 1903.

The Marines had planned to keep their 1902 team intact for the contest but it was the old story—most of the members were (continued on page 76)



Sgt. M. Fisher, 1920 Olympic Rifle winner; Sgt. H. Henry, Pistol champ



Rifle team, vintage '08, coached by Capt. D. C. McDougal (mustache, center), and captained by (to left of McDougal) Capt. W. C. Harlee, later Brig. Gen.

# WOMEN MARINES

by Sgt. William Milhon

Leatherneck Staff Writer

**They've earned the right  
to wear our proud emblem!**



Female Reservists, World War I, proudly did their bit in baggy skirts and high-laced boots. Their uniform looks sad

but in those days it was considered pretty racy. The girls had minor office jobs, little chance to prove military worth

**W**ORLD War I gave the women little opportunity to prove their military worth. The feminists made a loud racket and our military leaders, under pressure, allowed a ladies auxiliary to function briefly. The Marine Corps held out against the women Reservists longer than any of the other services but eventually surrendered to the Suffragettes. Some 300 patriotic girls were allowed to ship over for four years at regular Marine's base pay: \$25 a month.

This initial Women's Corps was too small to be taken seriously by fighting

Marines. Newspapermen called the girls "Marinettes," a name cheerfully adopted by everyone but the women themselves. They despised it; they had signed up as "Female Reservists" and they insisted on that title. They're still touchy about it.

War II was a different story in many respects.

The Marine Corps Women's Reserve was set up, after Presidential approval, on November 7, 1942. Three months later the women had completed their plans: there would be 18,000 enlisted women, 1000 officers; 50 per cent would

be aviation personnel. Ruth Cheney Streeter was appointed director and commissioned as a major.

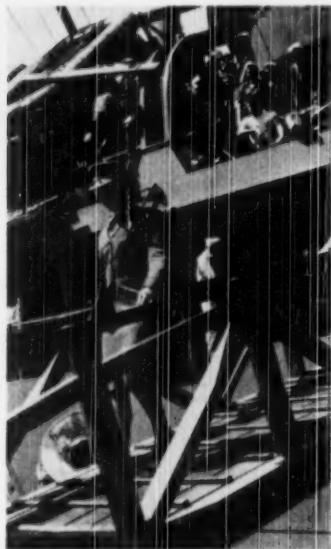
By March 15, 1943, the first officer candidate class had reported to Mount Holyoke College (South Hadley, Mass.) to begin an eight week training course. Eleven days later the first enlisted WRs moved into the Naval Training School at Hunter College in the Bronx. There they received training with Waves and Spars until over-crowding forced them to find a new location. They moved to New River. After July 15, 1943, all the wartime Women Re-



In the last fracas the women came into their own, with over 200 specific job assignments. But there was still a big demand for good secretaries and typists

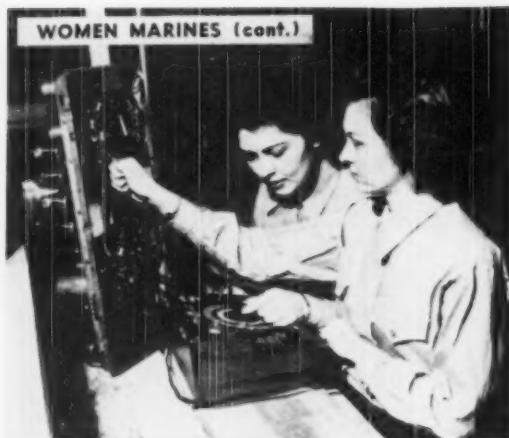


Colonel Katherine A. Towle, present Director of the Women Marine Corps



Over a thousand WRs went overseas in 1945 for a tour of duty in Hawaii

← Mechanics? Sure! Girls were equally handy with wrenches and can-openers



WRs attended radio operators school at Miami University. They learned to take 'em apart and put 'em back together



It's a man's job, all right. But the girls joined up to Free the Men to Fight. Goo and lube replaced the WR's cosmetics



Aerial photography student, Cherry Point, '43. Some 3000 earnest young WRs got assignments in aviation in War II



Many a shapely ankle was lost in a boondocker. Snowed males gaped at coveys of lady plumbers, mechs, welders

serves were trained at Camp Lejeune.

There were many factors operating to bring the women into the armed forces. There was a severe man-power shortage in the early '40s. England had shown the world what the women could do under pressure. In blitzed London women took over men's jobs as fast as it became necessary for them to do so. And while this was being done our Marine leaders watched husky Pfc's carrying pencils instead of M-1s. It was apparent that a few jobs were

open in the Marine Corps which women could handle.

When the WRs came in there were 30 jobs open to them. Before the war ended they were handling over 200 specific jobs.

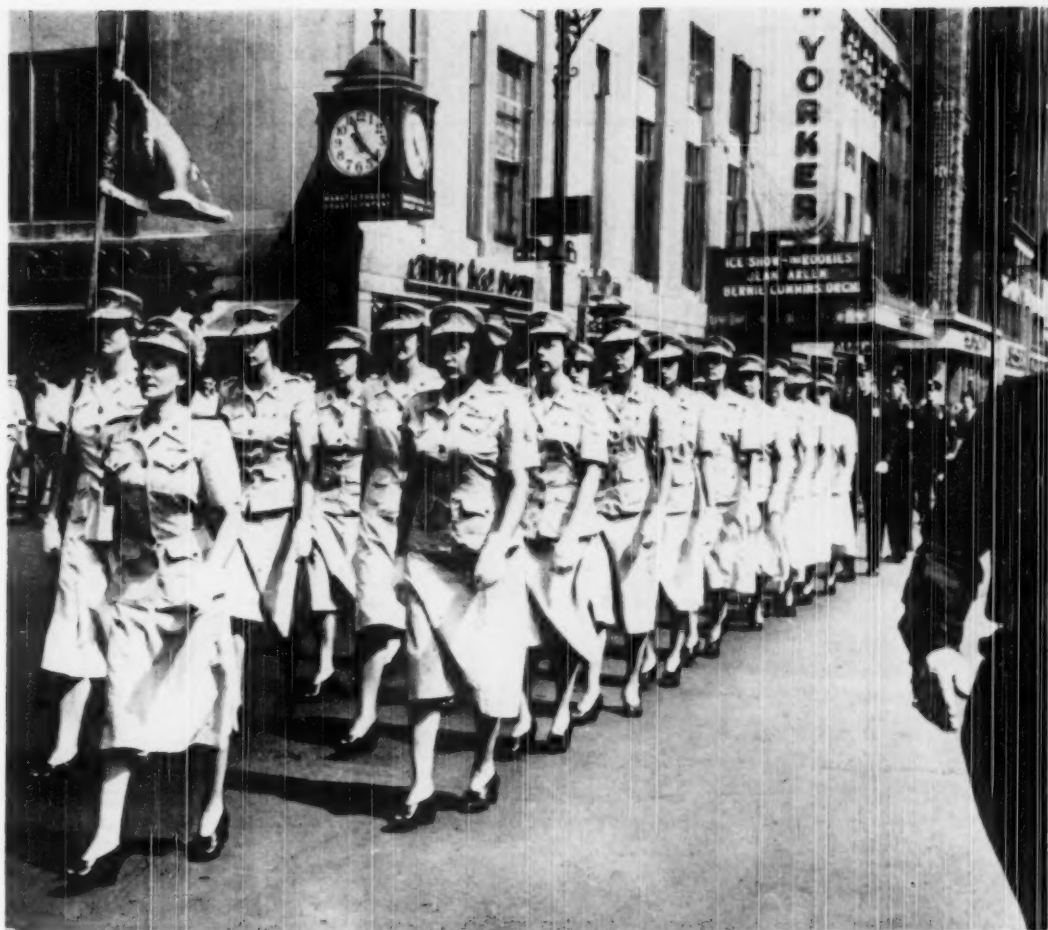
Clerical and stenographic help was in demand; but there was also need for chemists, sign painters, truck drivers. The women were not above driving garbage trucks and bulldozers. They became self-sustaining, did their own maintenance in staff, line, and

aviation units. Graduates of engineering courses became lady plumbers, electricians, painters, sheet metal workers, and refrigerator mechanics.

By February, 1944, over 30 detachments of WRs were on duty—these in addition to the women employed at 97 recruiting and procurement offices over the nation. Some 3000 were in aviation; 6000 at other Marine and Naval stations.

The women became specialists. Many of them worked at Headquarters, typ-





Wars and rumors of wars bring Reserves to active duty. Marching back to the Corps, down Eighth Avenue toward Penn Station, New York City, the Women Marines step out proudly. Marine tradition has become a part of their lives

ing, filing, vouchers and requisitions, routine work. Twenty-two hundred were stationed at Henderson Hall. WR specialists went to Lakehurst, N. J., to parachute riggers' school and to study aerography. Some went to Atlanta, Ga., to learn to be control tower operators. At Madison, Wis., they studied for Link Trainer instruction; Oxford, Ohio, to radio school; aviation machinists mate school at Norman, Oklahoma; at New River they attended motor transport, line NCO, QM, signal, cooks and bakers, and paymaster schools.

They studied at Cherry Point in Dallas huts, in hangars, on the aprons of airfields and learned to do repair and mechanical work. Men were amazed to see the girls plastered with goo and grime. The women have been doing the dirty work around home since

homes were invented—but the men were snowed when they saw the girls wearing grease and gasoline instead of Chanel number 5.

A large number of WRs, eager to get closer to the fighting, agreed as a condition of service to take a two year tour of duty overseas. Early in January, 1945, the first group of enlisted women swarmed off the gangplank at Honolulu. Their battalion was assigned for duty with Marine garrison forces at Pearl Harbor, and MCAS at Ewa. On V-J day, 945 enlisted WRs and 55 officers were serving in Hawaii.

It was good duty. Demobilization was a sad detail for the women who had grown to love the service. Civilian life bored them. When the gates were lifted allowing women to serve as part of the Regular Marine Corps, many of

the wartime WRs immediately rushed back in.

The young women who make up our Women Marine Corps today are lured—like the men—by travel and adventure. There's travel to be sure. Secretarial work may not be too adventurous, but adventure is a state of mind. The women like the Marine Corps. Their numbers are growing steadily. There are WMs at MCI, HQMC, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, at Parris Island where women boots are trained, and at 11 recruiting offices over the country.

They enjoy working as a small but important part of an outfit that has the richest tradition of any military service. And they've earned the right to wear our emblem as true Marines. . .

END

# COLLEGE OF THE CORPS



Before the first rumbling of World War II, selected college students were earning Reserve commissions after they had graduated from the Platoon Leaders Class. Many officers of this group later served in action throughout the Pacific

by Sgt. James S. Thompson

**W**HILE British ships-of-war and American merchantmen that had turned privateer, endeavored to blast each others' ships into splinters during the early phases of the Revolutionary War, the Virginia Navy, optimistically called the Potomac Navy, chose a hiding spot up the Potomac River and proceeded to snipe away at the British vessels. From this hideaway, known as Aquia Creek, the Virginians added heavily to the toll of British sea losses.

The British Navy retaliated against these darting attacks on their fleet. In July, 1776, they sailed up the Potomac with guns well primed, and in revenge they burned Brent's village on Aquia Creek, destroying the buildings and driving away the settlers.

When the war ended, the land was resettled and grew into a trade center. It was a way station for the stage line which ran from New York to

Florida. Renamed Aquia, it gained importance to the colonies as it became one of the first tobacco export centers of the new world. In the years of turmoil which followed, Aquia Village lost its bid for trade and settled down comfortably to the business of being a wide spot in the road.

When the rumbles of World War I were heard across the Atlantic, the Marine Corps selected an area just a few miles from this ancient landing on the Potomac for the location of a training base.

On May 4, 1917, a detachment from the Marine Barracks at Annapolis arrived at the spot chosen, Quantico, and began clearing an area for tents. They were followed by the 1st Battalion, Fifth Marines. It wasn't long before the Fifth departed for France and at this time Colonel Albertus W. Catlin was able to report to the Major General Commandant that "all men had been

quartered in temporary wooden barracks." Quantico was on its way to becoming one of the most important Marine stations in the country.

The station, as we know it today, is the result of a long fight for appropriations for modern construction and equipment. At the end of the War I, the station, subjected to the penny-pinching of an economy-minded Congress, fell into ruin. The small number of Marines stationed there, worked in vain to keep the temporary wooden structures from falling apart. This was the old Quantico. In the late 1920s Congress began looking into the future and let the mothballs out of the treasury. Over two-million dollars were appropriated to give Quantico a thorough face-lifting.

The Marine Corps Schools were established at Quantico in 1921 when Major General John A. Lejeune decided to implement the concept that

education of each Marine should continue progressively throughout his service career. Prior to that time there had existed the "School of Application" for new officers, otherwise professional training was "on the job." Since that time the station has continued to expand until it has become one of the most modern military posts in the country.

Until World War II when Camp Lejeune was constructed, Quantico was the only large Marine base on the East Coast other than Parris Island. At this time Quantico's primary purpose was to house the East Coast Fleet Marine Force when they weren't making trips to Santa Domingo, Haiti or Nicaragua. Duty at Quantico today is less spectacular than it was then. It is no longer a stopping-off place for Marines enroute to foreign countries.

Skilled officers and men are necessary to make big operations successful and Quantico's job is to provide these leaders. The base has graduated to a school for preparing officers for staff and command duties in the field.

During the decade and a half before the National Emergency of 1939 the Schools consisted of the Company Officers School for captains; and a Field Officers' School for majors. Enlisted specialist schools were established and in 1935 the summer Platoon Leaders Classes for Reserve college men began. The Basic School for new Regular Marine second lieutenants was in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia until 1941.

The First ROC, of volunteer Reserve officers, assembled at Quantico in September 1939 to begin an ever increasing tide of selected men who went through the ROCs, the Candidates Classes, the Platoon Commanders School, the Artillery Officers School and the new postwar Basic School, now at Quantico. These schools provided the thousands of young Regular and Reserve junior officers with the basic facts of military life and techniques.

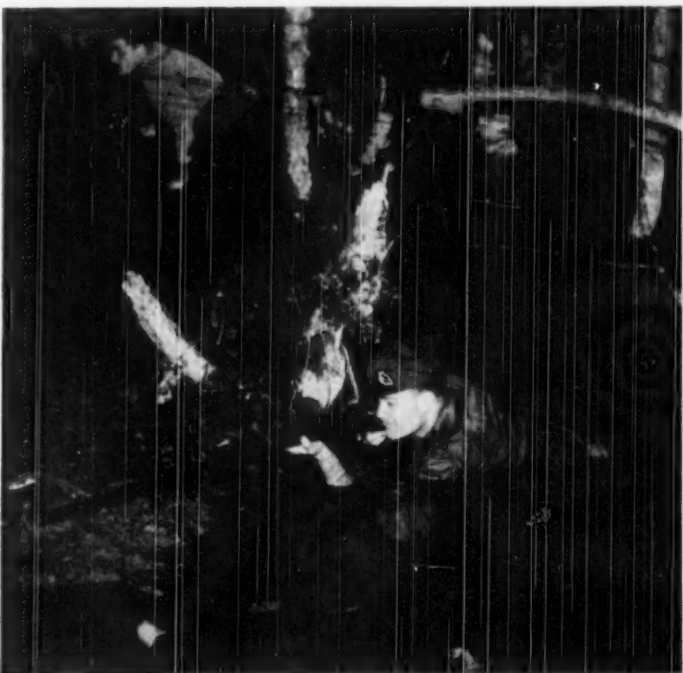
Today the Basic School for Regular second lieutenants and the summer PLC and NROTC instruction perpetuates the fine heritage of knowledge and leadership that carried Marine platoons across the rugged beaches of the Pacific War.

The field and company officers courses have also grown into more comprehensive schools. The present Amphibious Warfare, senior course, evolved from the war-time Command and Staff school. Forerunner of the Amphibious Warfare, junior course, was the Aviation Ground officers School. On the first day of February, 1945, the name was changed to the Marine Air Infantry Course but the curriculum remained almost the same. On July 31, 1946, the

**TURN PAGE**



Marines of World War I learned trench warfare: muck, mire, trench foot and static defense. Modernized for mobility, the trench has become today's foxhole



Student officer bathiag. Quantico's "Blitz" course, devised with hellish ingenuity and cursed roundly by all hands, was roughest obstacle course in the States

## COLLEGE OF THE CORPS (cont.)

Commandant issued a directive placing both courses under the heading of Amphibious Warfare School with sub-designations as the Junior and Senior courses.

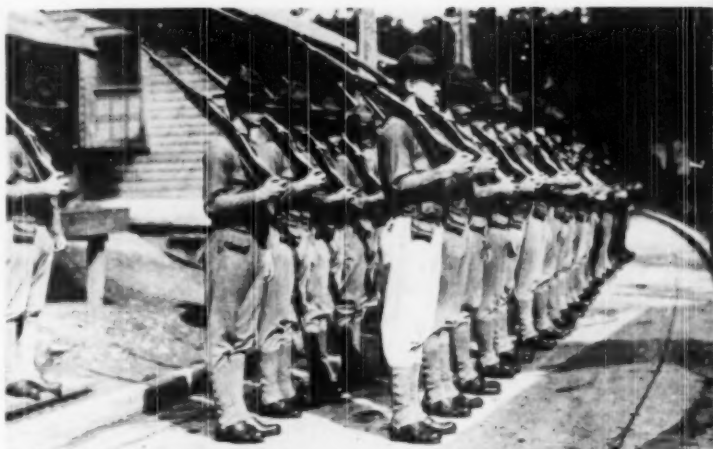
**THE AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE SCHOOL (SENIOR COURSE)** is designed to train field officers in the latest developments in amphibious operations. Another purpose of the school is to prepare officers for command and staff duties in the higher commands.

**THE AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE SCHOOL (JUNIOR COURSE)**, attended by majors and captains, teaches the coordination of the supporting arms employed in regimental combat teams.

**COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS' SCHOOL** trains captains and lieutenants in the duties of a communications officer within the FMF, both ground and air units.

**ORDNANCE SCHOOL** qualifies select officers and enlisted men in the maintenance and repair of Marine Corps ordnance, handling munitions and administration work.

Rapidly becoming one of the most important schools at MCS is the Extension



Times change. Campaign hats and '03s belong to another era. Quantico's face has been lifted. One thing remains unchanged: the spirit of the men in training



Who brought in the coal? Schoolrooms at MCS, Quantico have undergone vast improvements since the 1920s. Now

all the "ABCs" of military skills are taught to the students in modern brick structures, properly heated and ventilated



sion Division. It offers correspondence courses which closely parallel the work of resident schools. Reserve officers and officers unable to attend a resident school may gain a similar knowledge by correspondence.

Until 1949 a Fleet Marine Force Unit was maintained at Quantico to support the schools with demonstration troops and to provide internal security for the post. What was formerly known as the Twenty-second Marines (reinforced) is now titled the Schools Battalion and still performs its original function of providing demonstration teams for the schools.

Comparable to the growth of Marine Corps Schools is the expansion of the Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico. At one time, Quantico was the principal Marine Air field on the East Coast. Early in 1917 Squadron C, Marine Aviation Force, was organized and left for service in France and Belgium. In 1919 the same squadron returned to the station and established a regular flying field. Most of the early construction can be credited to the hard work done by the ground crews and maintenance men. With their efforts the field was enlarged and facilities were built to support both land and water-borne opera-



tions. On May 5, 1922, this field was designated Brown Field in honor of Second Lieutenant Walter V. Brown, USMC, who died in an aviation accident. In 1931 another field was constructed and named Turner Field in honor of another Marine pilot, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Turner who was killed in an aircraft accident in Haiti in 1933.

The main function of the air station during the war years was the overhaul, repair and modification of aircraft. In conjunction with this, several schools were formed at various times throughout the war. Now the station has assumed the role of a training base for all types of aviation technical subjects peculiar to the needs of Marine Aviation units operating in the field. Since the war, five courses have been consolidated under the name of the Marine Corps Aviation Technical School. At these courses, officers and enlisted train to preserve the efficiency of Marine Aviation.

Countless achievements, both in time of war and peace, by graduates of the Marine Corps Schools testify to Quantico's leadership in the academic field and its well deserved title—"College of the Corps."

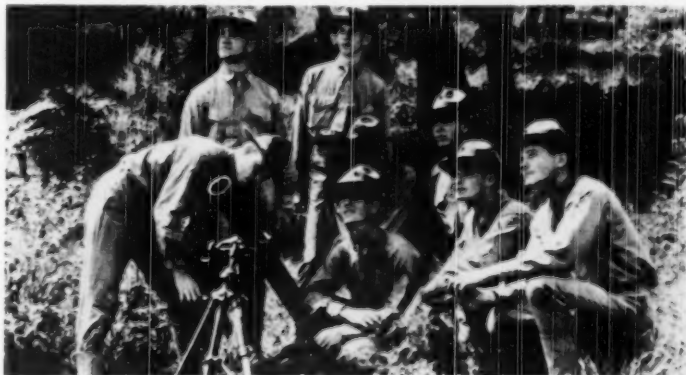
END



To a professional Marine, schooling is important. There's no room for a dunce in our fighting machine. Students get theory here, put it to the test in the field



Shove your nose into that sight, lad! Learning to be a platoon leader, is a tough racket. It takes a strong man, a sharp intelligent man to make the grade

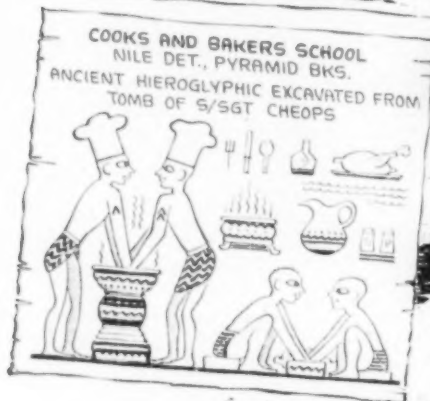


Before the officer can tell his men how to shoot or where to shoot, he has to learn the weapons himself. Weapon indoctrination is a "must" for all PLCs



# The Olde

Contrary to popular belief, the Marine Corps is really centuries old. Based on newly discovered evidence the Archaeological Research Department of the Leatherneck shows here some scenes in the early life of the Corps.



# Corps



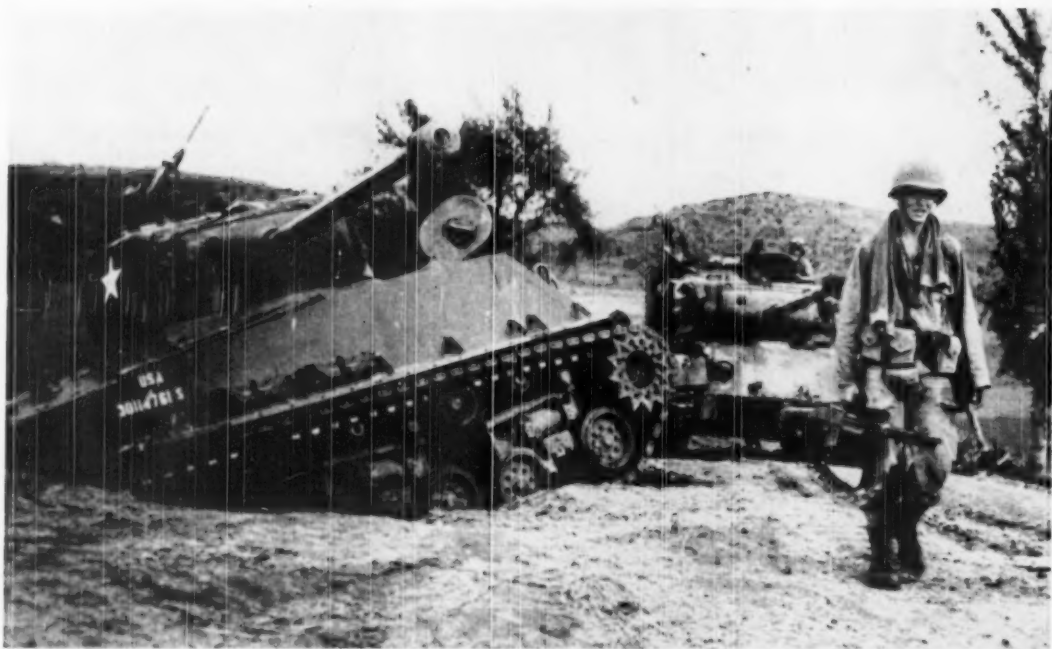
PFC PAUL REVERE - FIRST HORSE MARINE



WILLIAM TELL IT TO THE MARINES, JR.



# KOREA.....



The BAR man, the foot slogger, the fox-hole athlete still leads the way in 1950. (American-made tank at left is out

of action.) Marines have been in and out of headlines here at home but they have been in continuous action in Korea



How would you like to have this position with the enemy in that village below? The Marines like it. They're digging

in above Chang Won Village during early phase of Korean campaign. Marines are "riot squad" of this "police action"





Tank dozer "one of the most versatile weapons of modern warfare," moves up to get versatile in Yongsan area



Marines take a break to refill canteens. It's been a daylight war, mostly, an eight to five fight with occasional overtime



A flaked out patrol. These First Divvy men got overtime the night before; a night patrol on the South Korean front.



Fighting has been grim, bitterly contested. Several running battles (with Reds doing the running) brighten the picture



This North Korean, Soviet-made motorcycle is one of many burned out derelicts on the long road to the 38th parallel



You never leave a buddy without aid. Teeth gritted, these Marines, under vicious fire, carry friend to safer area

TURN PAGE

KOREA (cont.)



Down 175 years of roads to battle, the Marine Corps has marched on to victory. This is Korea, another way station,

another milestone on the rough road to a peaceful world. The Marines have a tough, hard job and they do it well



Economy-minded Marines (we gotta watch the budget) clean up a bunch of dirty hand grenades which were

later used to play hell with Commies who got in the way of our web-footed maneuver in Inchon, Kimpo, Seoul sector

# THE MARINES

"Drawn expressly for Leatherneck by Milt Caniff, creator of 'Steve Canyon.'"

"ALL THAT IS BEHIND THOSE MEN IS IN THAT COLUMN . . . .  
THE OLD BATTLES, LONG FORGOTTEN, THAT SECURED OUR NATION . . . . ."



BRANDYWINE AND TRENTON AND YORKTOWN, SAN JACINTO AND CHAPULTEPEC,  
GETTYSBURG, CHICKAMAUGA, ANTIETAM, EL CANEY... SCORES OF SKIRMISHES,



FAR OFF, SUCH AS THE MARINES HAVE EVERY YEAR — IN WHICH A MAN CAN  
BE KILLED AS DEAD AS EVER A CHAP WAS IN THE ARGONNE ...



AND COMMON MEN ENDURE THESE HORRORS AND OVERCOME THEM, ALONG WITH  
THE INSISTENT YEARNINGS OF THE BELLY AND THE REASONABLE PROMPTINGS  
OF FEAR; AND IN THIS, I THINK, IS GLORY... Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr.

—USMC — in "Fix Bayonets"

# COMMENDATION - - -

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-  
FOURTH INFANTRY  
DIVISION

APO 24

Office of the Commanding General  
20 August 1950

SUBJECT: 1st Provisional Marine  
Brigade

TO: Commanding General  
EUSAK  
APO 301

Upon the detachment of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade from this Division, I wish to bring to your attention my appreciation of the fine cooperation received throughout the period of their attachment. Concurrent with the appearance of the Brigade, they were assigned certain boundaries and objectives within the 24th Division sector, to assist in the elimination of the 4th North Korean Division. The Brigade was fully integrated within the Division and proceeded with their portion of this mission in a highly efficient manner. The Brigade, in conjunction with elements of this Division, attained all their objectives without delay; some of which were strongly contested. I feel that as a result of this action the fighting potential of the 4th North Korean Division was to all intents and purposes eliminated or at least rendered ineffectual for the time being. It was most gratifying to note the fine cooperation and teamwork displayed between the two services in this action.

/s/ John H. Church  
JOHN H. CHURCH  
Maj. Gen. USA  
Commanding

Basic: Letter to Commanding General, EUSAK, Subj: 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, dated 20 August 1950

KGP 330.13 1st Ind Aug 26 1950  
Headquarters Eighth United States Army Korea, APO 301

TO: Commanding General, 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, APO 248

1. It gives me great pleasure to forward this splendid commendation initiated by the Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division. The bravery, determination and aggressiveness of the officers and men of your command contributed immeasurably in the defeat of the determined elements of the 4th North Korean Division.

2. I wish to add my personal thanks



Brig. Gen. Edward A. Craig, USMC, and Maj. Gen. John H. Church, USA, combined their forces to combat the Communist North Korean troops in Korea

and appreciation to you, your officers and enlisted men, for a job well done.

/s/ Walton H. Walker  
WALTON H. WALKER  
Lieutenant General,  
United States Army  
Commanding

1355

1: DWS daw

Ser 554

Aug 31 1950

Headquarters  
1st Provisional Marine Brigade,  
FMF (Reinforced)  
c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco,  
California

From: The Commanding General  
To: All Officers and Men of the 1st  
Provisional Marine Brigade, FMF  
(Reinf)

Subj: Letter of commendation from  
the Commanding General, 24th

Infantry Division of 20 August 1950, with first endorsement by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army in Korea  
Encl: (1) Copy of subj ltr and endorsement

1. It is with great pride and appreciation that I forward to all officers and men of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade the enclosed copy of the letter of commendation and appreciation initiated by the Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, and endorsed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army in Korea.

2. While the outstanding performance of duty demonstrated by this Brigade during the period covered by the enclosure is well known to me, it is indeed gratifying to have your bravery, determination, and aggressiveness recognized by the Division and Army Commanders under whom the Brigade was serving at the time.

/s/ E. A. Craig  
E. A. CRAIG

END



# NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

ASSISTS THE FAMILIES OF  
THE NAVY'S FIGHTING MEN



This space donated by International Business Machines Corporation.

Gizmo & 8 Ball



"AS TIME GOES BY"



## MARINE MARKSMEN

[continued from page 59]

lost via transfers before practice could start. Most of the berths had to be filled by new members who had no previous experience.

Fifteen teams were entered, two from the Army, one apiece from the Navy and Marines, and 11 from the National Guard. When the firing was over the Marines had finished in sixth place again. They were ahead of the Navy and one Army team, however.

Fort Riley, Kan., was the site of the next match and a new event was added, the National Individual Rifle Match. Entries totaled over 200 shooters. Three Marines won places in the new event and the Marine team hauled itself up one notch into fifth place.

They moved into fourth place the next year and got two medals in the Individual Match. It was the best showing they'd made up to that time, but the Marines were still hampered by the lack of suitable range facilities for long-range practice. The years 1907 and '08 brought no luck to the team but, the "pot hunters" came in for their share of the loot in the individual events.

In 1910 two slightly memorable things happened to the Marine team. First, they took second place in the National Matches and secondly, they did it with the sincere assistance of an Army team; 37 years before unification, oddly enough. During the firing, the match executive officer called a technical violation of the rules on a member of the team during the skirmish run. His ruling relegated the Marine shooters to the bottom of the list—42nd place.

An appeal was taken from this decision to the ruling body, the National Board for the Promotion of Target Practice, but not by the Marines. First Lieutenant William Clayton Jr., captain of the 1910 Army Cavalry team, filed the appeal on behalf of himself and his men. The appeal was sustained and in the final standing the Marines were placed second, just one place above Lieut. Clayton's cavalry team.

After the Marines, with the assistance of the cavalry, won second place in 1910, they started to roll. During the first eight years of National competition they had improved with each year. The big year was 1911. They could do no wrong. In the National Rifle Team Match that year they came out on top—defeating 41 other teams from the armed forces and civilian aggregations.

At that time the course consisted of 200, 600 and (continued on page 80)

## SEAGOING MARINES

[continued from page 46]

War II there were few opportunities for shipboard Marines to perform their primary duty. There was only one case in which Marines from ships' detachments formed a landing force: That was on August 30, 1945, when the seagoing Marines of the Third Fleet landed at the eastern end of Sagami Bay, near Tokyo, to occupy the Tateyama naval base in conjunction with occupation measures taking place at the same time in other parts of Japan.

Earlier in the war, 30 Marines from the North African invasion fleet slipped into Arzew harbor, near Oran, and assisted in taking over the French ships there. The date was November 8, 1942. Two days later Marines from the USS *Philadelphia* formed a security force to guard against snipers at the Safi airfield in French Morocco.



On the 29th of August, 1944, during the invasion of Southern France, Marines from the USS *Philadelphia* and the USS *Augusta* landed on the islands of Ratonneau, Pomegoines, and D'If, in Marseilles Harbor. They secured the Nazi installations there and prevented their destruction.

For 175 years the Marines have been seagoing. They have been serving on the Navy's ships ever since the Navy has had ships. Wherever there is a capital ship—cruisers, battleships, and aircraft carriers—there, too, will be found a detachment of Marines, trained to man the secondary guns or form a landing party.

When the Marine Corps was smaller and practically all of its service was afloat or at Navy Yards the Corps was strictly a nautical outfit. Now its role has expanded! A wider range of activities has been added to the Marine Corps' duty list, but the mold has been formed. As in the past, the Marine Corps' present and the future is tied to the ways of the sea. As long as there is a Navy there will be Seagoing Marines. **END**

## MARINE ATHLETES

[continued from page 49]

The Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, have won championships three times in football, twice in baseball, and once in basketball. In football Quantico won 27 consecutive games without defeat during the seasons of 1947, '48, and '49. Appearing on Quantico's athletic schedules again are old and new collegiate rivals: Georgetown, VPI, Syracuse, West Virginia, Michigan, and Xavier. Recent restrictions on air transportation have made it necessary to reduce the All-Navy Sports Program to local and area championships.

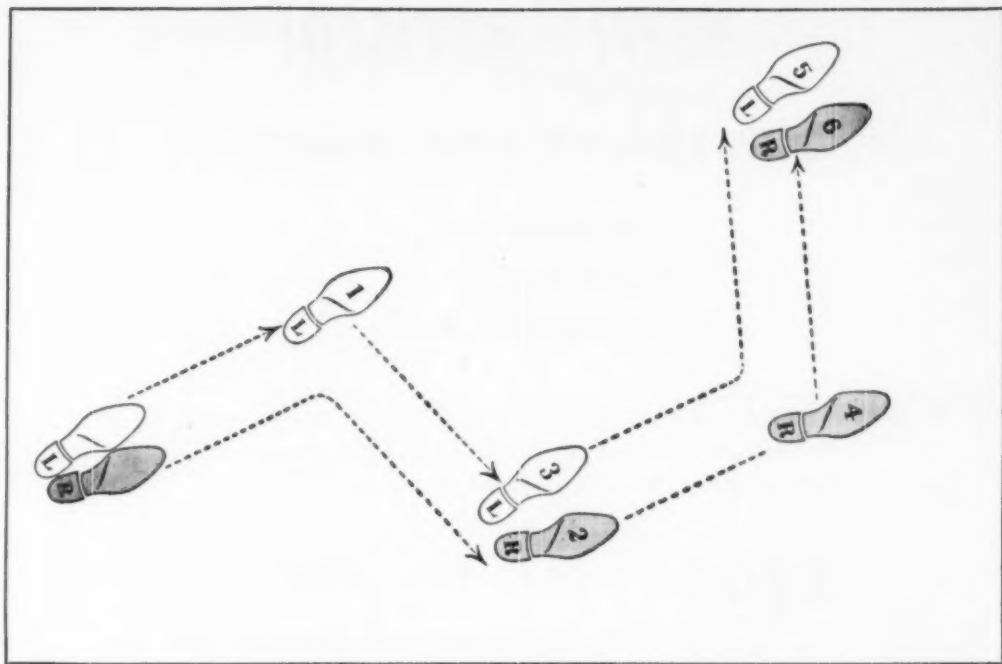
Other Marine activities with successful varsity athletic programs are Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, and the Marine Corps Air Stations at Cherry Point and El Toro. These activities, playing strong collegiate and service schedules, have been finalists in many of the quarter-final, semi-final, and championship games of the All-Navy Sports Program. On two occasions the All-Navy Football Championship has been an All-Marine affair. In 1948, Recruit Depot, San Diego met Quantico, and again in 1949 it was Pendleton versus Quantico.

Varsity athletic activity is not restricted to the larger posts and stations of the Marine Corps, but encouraged at all Marine activities. During the 1948-49 basketball season the Marine Brigade team on Guam established several records in winning the Far East Championship when they averaged over 100 points per game for the first 11 games of the season. On one occasion they won a game by a fantastic 160-28 score.

In China a Marine unit unable to schedule games in American sports because of the predominance of foreign units, took up rugby. The Marines learned the game rapidly and at the season's end, were acclaimed champions of the area. Similar cases exist in polo, soccer, fencing, and other sports.

Since the All-Navy Sports Program does not include track and field events, the Marine Corps sponsors an annual All-Marine Corps Track Meet. Teams and individual Marines come from most of the continental and over-seas activities to compete in this colorful meet, the only one of its kind in all the branches of the service.

Comparing very favorably with our athletes who came into prominence in the period between the two great wars, are the Marine (continued on page 80)



It only takes a few minutes to learn  
the right steps!



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## MARINE MARKSMEN

[continued from page 76]

1000 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire and one skirmish run of 20 shots.

The victory in 1911 was the start of a long string of unequalled triumphs in national firing.

The cry, "Beat the Marines," echoed up and down shooter's row at the National Matches. The Corps was ready and waiting. From 1911 to 1940 the records show that Marines won 15 out of the 24 National Rifle Team Matches; '11, '16, '18, '19, '21, '22, '23, '25, '28, '30, '31, '35, '36, '37, and 1940.

The National Pistol Team Match, first incorporated in the program in 1920, was won nine times by the Marines up until 1940. In the individual events, the Marines won the National Individual Rifle Match nine times and the National Individual Pistol Match five times. The winning of all four National Match events in one season by any one team has been accomplished only twice—both times by the Corps.

First team to score clean-sweep honors was the 1921 group captained by Major Harry L. Smith. The repeat was established by the '28 squad led by Major Julian C. Smith.

Long range practice was the vogue after World War I and by 1921 the Marines produced many startling scores with the '03. Sergeant Thomas J. Jones fired 132 consecutive bulls at 300 yards and 67 at 1000 yards. Chief Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd made a run of 101 at 600 yards while Sergeant Theodore B. Crawley sent 176 consecutive shots into the bull's-eye at 800 yards. First Sergeant John W. Adkins made 80 straight at 900 and 75 at 1000 yards. At the longest range, 1200 yards, Sergeant Edwin F. Holzhauer sent 41 shots into the black.

The most impressive feat ever recorded in rifle shooting however, was the long run record of 201 bull's-eyes set by Sergeant Edgar J. Doyle in the Swiss Match at Sea Girt in August, 1923. By staging this exhibition of hyper-accuracy, Sergeant Doyle not only established a world's record, but also a record for the 500-yard range, on the 16-inch bull, a full two inches smaller than the bull used for recording fives on the standard "B" target of today.

Prior to World War II there were other — many other — Marines who helped forge the brilliant record the Corps established in rifle firing. Just before Pearl Harbor the curtain fell on

National Match firing and the Garand started to replace the tradition building '03. The Springfield went to Guadalcanal, then into retirement as did many of the old timers who used it to make the early records.

National matches were slow getting started after the last, largest war but not the Corps' matches; they resumed in 1946. Changes in the ranges and firing had to be made during the first year to compensate for the somewhat reduced accuracy of the long ranges of the M1. National Matches were scheduled to resume this September at Camp Roberts, Calif. Twenty Marines who made outstanding scores at the Marine Matches this year have been chosen to represent the Corps in the first National meeting since the war. The team is coached by MSgt Waldo Phinney, one of Corps' fabulous shots.

As the Corps' weapons experts get time at firing the M1 the scores get progressively better. New names are constantly being added to the list of distinguished marksmen. Names which were synonymous with shooting superiority 20 years ago such as Jones, Holcomb, Lloyd, Smith and Crawley are being replaced by De LaHunt, Jagoda, Cox, Lawler and Beebe.

In the hand gun class the Corps shooters took the National Pistol Team Match fired at Fort Sheridan in 1949. They made a grand slam in all three calibers, .22, .38 and .45. This was against the toughest competition in the United States. Officially recognized as the National Championship Pistol Team of the United States they won 17 of the last 20 major team matches in the '49 season. Members of this record setting team were: Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Funk, team captain, Captain Thurman E. Barrier, Master Sergeant Thomas R. Mitchell, Commissioned Warrant Officer Mark W. Billings, and Staff Sergeant Joseph Jagiello.

What the M1 rifle can and is doing in combat is well known and this year it stands a fair chance of getting a good rep in national target shooting as well in the hands of Marine marksmen. It is not the closely fitted, hand machined weapon that the '03 was, but the precision firing at this years' Marine matches showed it is nevertheless a fair target piece. The record of CWO De LaHunt, 578x600, is regarded as phenomenal now, but remember, there were five other shooters at the matches grouped four points behind him.

The history of Marine Corps rifle shooters is an international legend and it will have added chapters when the smoke on the firing lines in places like Korea and other trouble spots clears and the Marines settle back to more and better record firing.

END

## MARINE ATHLETES

[continued from page 76]

athletes of today. In football the name of Lieutenant Joe Bartos is known to all Marine followers of the game. A hard running back, he came to the Marines from the Naval Academy and has made the All-Marine team three years in succession.

In track, Lieutenant Conner Hollingsworth would hold his own with the best of Marine track men through the years. At the All-Marine Corps Track Meet in 1948, Hollingsworth won five first places which included both track and field events.

Basketball can place Lieutenant "Cy" Waldrop on its all time Marine team. Waldrop, playing against strong collegiate competition for three years on the Quantico team, often scored between 20 and 30 points per game and is expected to continue this pace for several years.

Corporal Raymond Hamm of the Recruit Depot, San Diego has recently won the All-Navy Wrestling Championship for the third consecutive year in the 175-pound class, a record which should stand for many years.

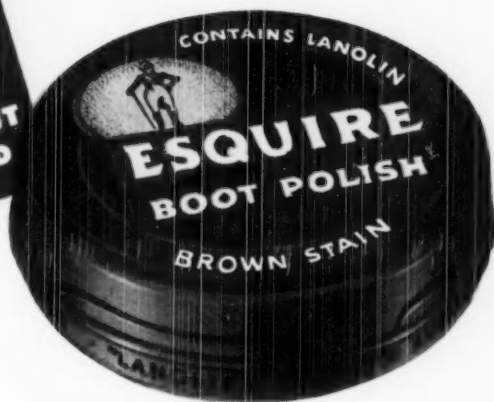
Present day Marine baseball may claim credit for many stars also. A number of today's collegiate, minor league, and major league players have used Marine baseball as a stepping stone to greater heights. This has also been the case in boxing. Golf and swimming are other sports which come in for their share of top notch athletes.

Unpublicized, perhaps, but of equal importance in the program of athletics in the Corps are the extensive inter-organizational or intra-mural programs within both large and small posts and stations. At Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Cherry Point, a Marine failing to make the varsity team because of inexperience, ability, or other reasons, has ample opportunity to participate in all sports on teams of the unit to which he belongs. At one time or another almost every Marine participates on one or more of these teams which are organized into leagues and usually compete for awards such as the Commanding General's Cup. This award is presented by the local Commanding General to the unit within his organization winning the greatest number of points for participating, winning, and placing in the various sports.

Through varsity and inter-organizational athletic programs, the Marine Corps strives to instill a measure of esprit, physical conditioning, development of leadership, aggressiveness, and confidence in its Marines.

END

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of fighting men in the world.





"Chesterfields smoke Milder  
and leave no unpleasant aftertaste

It's MY cigarette"

*Alan Ladd*

starring in "UNITED STATES MAIL"  
A Paramount Picture

"Make your own comparison"

says *M. A. Chandler*

PROMINENT TOBACCO FARMER, BLANCH, N. C.

- A** YOU buy a pack of Chesterfields  
and you open it up.  
**B** YOU smell that milder tobacco  
aroma. No other cigarette has it.  
**C** YOU smoke Chesterfields and prove  
what every tobaccoman knows...  
Tobaccos that smell Milder—smoke Milder.

**Always Buy CHESTERFIELD**

THE CIGARETTE THAT SMELLS MILDER AND SMOKES MILDER  
AND LEAVES NO UNPLEASANT AFTERTASTE